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# AISTHORPE
AND
# THORPE IN THE FALLOWS

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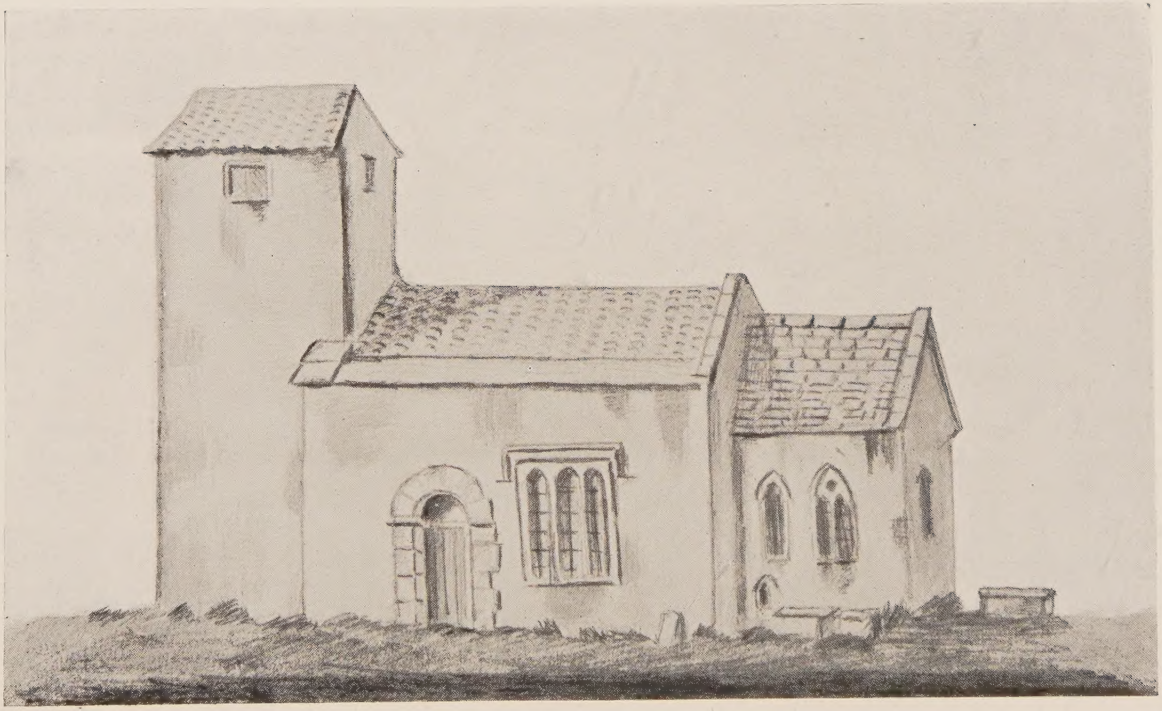

THE ANCIENT PARISH CHURCH OF AISTHORPE
from a drawing in the possession of Colonel W. King-Fane

*See page 136*

# A HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES

OF

# AISTHORPE

AND

# THORPE IN THE FALLOWS

BY

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CANON OF LINCOLN

AND VICAR OF TIMBERLAND

LINCOLN

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# PREFACE

A promise lightly made, often remembered with misgiving during the next eight years, and at last, amid many other calls, with difficulty fulfilled, has resulted in the issue of this little volume. The work was undertaken at the request of Mr Joseph Billiat, whose interest in the two villages is explained in the text. Mr Billiat's aim was two-fold: first, that there should be a permanent record of the history of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows; and, secondly, that the book might serve as an incentive to parish priests to compile a similar record of their own parishes. The first object has been achieved; but, with regard to the second, it may be doubted whether many of the clergy will undertake such a work. Not infrequently the writer is asked by an incumbent to tell him how to write the history of his parish. An adequate answer would fill a volume. The truth is that no one can write a worthy parish history unless he has acquired a good deal of knowledge of the history of administration and of law, and has some skill in reading medieval handwriting with its puzzling systems of abbreviations. The fact that few of the pre-Reformation documents are written in English is one of the least of the difficulties to be overcome. If, however, want of experience forbid the writing of a history, there is valuable work which any careful and painstaking person may do. He may copy *verbatim et literatim* the records of his parish—the parish registers and, if he be so fortunate as to have them, the churchwardens', overseers', and constables' accounts. He may collect from printed books and from local and other documents all that concerns the place; and he may record village customs and traditions. For this material the parish historian, when in time he appears, will bless him.

In conclusion, there are acknowledgments to be made. Mr Billiat, whose patience has stood the strain of long delay, has undertaken the financial responsibility of printing, and most of the cost of collecting the material of the volume. Professor F. M. Stenton, F.B.A., who has an unrivalled knowledge of the district which once was the ancient kingdom, and now is the modern division, of Lindsey, has given the benefit of his advice about several problems, and especially about the meaning of the names of the two villages. Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, D.LITT., has supplied help in several difficulties. The Reverend F. H. Duggins, the present rector, has responded to the many inquiries that have been made of him. Colonel W. King-Fane, of Fulbeck, has allowed the use of a drawing of the medieval parish church of Aisthorpe, which is in his possession ; and a copy of this drawing has been made by Miss Elizabeth Fane for the purpose of the frontispiece of the present volume. Mr John Tidd Pratt, of Newark-on-Trent, has lent an abstract of title and other documents which have been invaluable in bridging a difficult period in the devolution of estates. He has also allowed an old plan of Thorpe to be reproduced for the purpose of the maps at pages 153 and 212. Mrs Ward and Mr C. W. Roberts have furnished information about their estates. Miss A. M. Wright has supplied some notes ; and Mr A. E. T. Jourdain, the registrar of the diocese of Lincoln, has given access to the rentcharge awards of the two parishes. Messrs Hett, Davy, and Co., Messrs Peake, Snow, and Son, and Messrs Wilson, Bell, Ingoldby, and Son, solicitors, have freely allowed documents to be inspected at their several offices, or have given other assistance. Mr H. H. Shelton, of Thorpe, has assisted in determining the boundaries of the glebe of the ancient vicarage of Thorpe.

C. W. FOSTER.

Timberland,
24 June, 1927.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| B.M. .. .. .. | British Museum |
| Harl. Soc. .. .. | Harleian Society |
| L.R.S. .. .. .. | Lincoln Record Society |
| ped. .. .. .. | pedigree |
| P.R.O. .. .. .. | Public Record Office |
| P.R.S. .. .. .. | Pipe Roll Society |
| s. .. .. .. | son |

*Printed Books*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Calendar of Inq.* | *Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem* (H.M. Stationery Office) |
| *Danelaw Charters* | *Documents illustrative of the Social and Economic History of the Danelaw*, ed. F. M. Stenton |
| *D.B.* | *Domesday Book* (edition—*The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, ed. C. W. Foster (Lincoln Record Society, vol. XIX). The references in brackets are to the Record Commissioners' edition, vol. I). |
| *Eng. Hist. Rev.* | *The English Historical Review* |
| *Final Concords* I | *Abstracts of Final Concords*, vol. I, ed. W. O. Massingberd |
| *Final Concords* II | *Final Concords of the County of Lincoln*, vol. II, ed. C. W. Foster (Lincoln Record Society, vol. XVII) |
| *L.S.* | *The Lindsey Survey* (included in *The Lincolnshire Domesday*, as above) |
| *Monast. Angl.* | Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. 1817) |
| *Rot. Parl.* | *Rotuli Parliamentorum* (Record Commissioners) |
| *The State of the Church* | *The State of the Church in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I*, ed. C. W. Foster (Lincoln Record Society, vol. XXIII) |
| *A Subsidy* | *A subsidy collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526*, ed. H. Salter |
| *Transcripts of Charters* | *Transcripts of Charters relating to Gilbertine Houses*, ed. F. M. Stenton (Lincoln Record Society vol. XVIII) |

*Manuscripts*

| | |
|---|---|
| Add. Chart. .. .. | Additional Charters (British Museum) |
| Bardney Cartulary .. | Cartulary of Bardney Abbey (British Museum, Cotton MS., Vespasian E. xx) |
| Bishops' Transcripts .. | Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers (Lincoln Diocesan Registry) |
| Chancery Inq. p. m. .. | Chancery Inquisitions post mortem (Public Record Office) |
| Feet of Fines .. .. | Feet of Fines (Public Record Office) |
| Harl. Chart. .. .. | Harleian Charters (British Museum) |
| Kirkstead Cartulary .. | Cartulary of Kirkstead Abbey (British Museum, Cotton MS., Vespasian E. xviii) |
| Liber Cleri .. .. | Liber Cleri of the date specified (Lincoln Diocesan Registry) |
| P. D. .. .. .. | Presentation Deeds (Lincoln Diocesan Registry) |
| Linc. Consistory Court.. | Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Lincoln (Lincoln District Probate Registry) |
| Reg. .. .. .. | Registers of the Bishops of Lincoln (Diocesan Registry) |
| Stow Wills .. .. | Wills proved in the Archidiaconal Court of Stow (Lincoln District Probate Registry) |

# CHAPTER I

## The Villages of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows

The story of two little Lincolnshire parishes is told here, not only because of its interest to the people who now inhabit them or own their soil, but as a contribution, however minute, to the general history of the country. It is now recognized that medieval Lincolnshire has a history which is different from that of other parts of England. For the time before the Norman Conquest very few documents survive; but, for the centuries that follow, the evidence—the bulk of it still unpublished—is abundant. This later evidence is not without value for the earlier period, for it reveals many traces of a social economy the origin of which cannot be dated much later than the colonization of Lincolnshire by a Danish army in the second half of the ninth century. This evidence is not in the form of chronicles and histories but, in the main, of documents which relate to particular people and particular places. From this it follows that the study of what happened to those people and in those places will build up a body of evidence for the wider history of the district to which they belonged. It may be observed also that most of the documents on which English village history is based relate to the land, to its tenure, its assessments, its inheritance and descent, its manors, and its buildings, as well as to rents and services and customs arising from it, and to the advowsons of its churches. Leave out the land, and but little remains. The history of an English village, almost as much as its buildings, is founded upon its soil.

The villages of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows form part of the wapentake of Lawress in the West Riding of Lindsey, and in the county of Lincoln. For ecclesiastical purposes they are included in the diocese of Lincoln, the archdeaconry of Stow, and the deanery of West Lawres[1]. In the Middle Ages the wapentake and the deanery

[1] The name of the deanery is spelt with a single *s*, that of the wapentake with a double *s*.

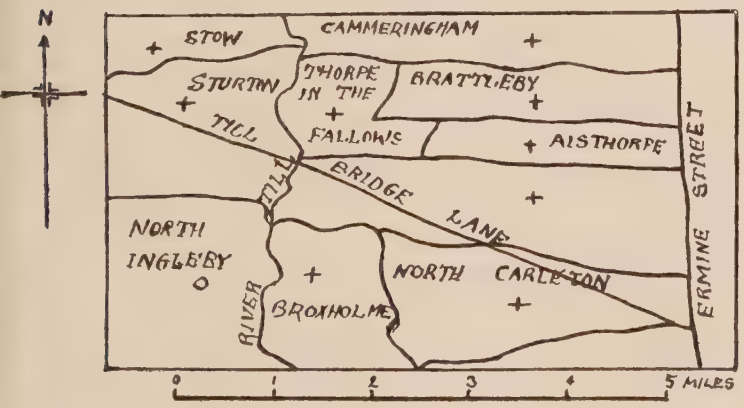
represented the same area for civil and ecclesiastical purposes respectively. In modern times some of the parishes of Lawres have been transferred to other deaneries, and the deanery itself has been divided into two parts, situate on the east and west sides of Ermine Street respectively.

It is never an easy task to write the history of a parish, and in this present instance the difficulty has been increased by the failure of obvious sources of evidence. At the outset it seemed as if the present effort might result in the writing of a small pamphlet of unconnected fragments. Little by little, however, evidence came to hand. But even then it was difficult to fit the pieces together into a connected story. The men who held the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe were subtenants who had received their estates from chief lords who held them in chief of the king. In several cases, indeed, there were two lords in the feudal scale between the subtenant and the king. While it is easy to trace the line of a tenant-in-chief it is notoriously difficult to establish the succession of humbler tenants. Again, no court rolls nor other manorial records have been found. The manors have changed owners several times in the last hundred and twenty years, and the title of the present lady of the manors goes no further back than the year 1848. There are no churchwardens' nor overseers' nor constables' accounts; and the only ancient document in the two places is the parish register which begins in the year 1593. Fifteen terriers of the possessions of the benefices have been lost. Sometimes part of the history of a village is written in its buildings, but here the two ancient churches have entirely disappeared; the manor house at Aisthorpe has been dismantled, and the remains of it have been converted into cottages; even the site of the monastic grange in the same parish has been forgotten; Thorpe grange shows few signs of ancient work; and Randy Lea, an ancient homestead in Thorpe, has been recently demolished.

Aisthorpe lies six miles north-north-west of Lincoln. The parish is about two miles and three-quarters in length and half a mile in breadth. Its area is 828 acres. It is bounded on the east by Ermine Street, which for many miles is a parish boundary; on the south by the parish of Thorpe; on the north by Brattleby; and on the south by Scampton.

Its length is intersected at the top of the Cliff by Middle Street or Old Street, which is the highway from Lincoln to Kirton in Lindsey ; and at the foot of the Cliff by the road from Scampton to Ingham. Thorpe in the Fallows is eight miles north-north-west from Lincoln, and two and a quarter miles to the west of Aisthorpe. The parish, which is irregular in shape, is about a mile and one and a half furlongs from east to west, and just under a mile and a furlong from north to south. Its area is 873 acres. It is bounded on the north by Brattleby and Cammeringham ; on the south by Scampton ; on the east by Aisthorpe and Brattleby ; and on the west by the river Till. The highroad from Brattleby to Sturton by Stow runs from east to west through the village, crossing the Till at Thorpe Bridge. Out of this road, just over half a mile to the east of the village, Lincoln Lane runs southwards to the Roman road, called Till Bridge Lane, which connects Ermine Street with the Trent at Littleborough Ferry on the way to Doncaster. A road running westwards from Aisthorpe to Lincoln Lane, and known as the Church Way, provides the direct means of communication between Aisthorpe and Thorpe.

The three villages, Aisthorpe, Thorpe, and Brattleby, form an area with parallel sides, stretching from Ermine Street on the east to the River Till on the west.



They appear, from Domesday Book, to have been closely associated. Their total assessment was twelve carucates, and they, no doubt, constituted a hundred for the purpose of the Danegeld. Aisthorpe and Brattleby extended to the top of the Cliff, and both of them were separated by Thorpe from access to the Till. They all bear Scandinavian names. Brattleby (*Brotulbi* in Domesday Book; *Brotolbi, Brotulebi* in the Lindsey Survey) is the *by* or village of Brotulfr; and it may be compared with the Norwegian place-name Brotabergum. Thorpe (*Torp* in Domesday Book) is probably of Danish rather than of Norse origin. The usual meaning of the word is a smaller village due to colonization from a larger one, of which many examples occur in Lincolnshire. If this is the meaning here the larger village can scarcely be Aisthorpe, since its affix *Ais* seems to be intended to distinguish it from Thorpe. This would imply that Thorpe had the priority of Aisthorpe. Perhaps both places were colonized from a third village. There are many other Thorpes in Lincolnshire, and from early times there was felt to be the need of a distinctive addition. Thus in the Lindsey Survey the village is entered as *Turuluestorp*, that is Torulf's village; and, about 1201, in a lay subsidy roll as *Thurletorp*.[1] It may be surmised that Torulf was some pre-Conquest tenant, since no one of that name appears when the tenants become known. This form never became common. Torp or Thorpe are the common forms in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: sometimes it is Trop. In the next centuries new forms are found—Thorpe in le Clotts, Thorp en les Falghes, Thorpe in le Fallawes, Thorp in Warrectis, Thorpe iuxta Stow. In the sixteenth century, when the vicarage had been united to the rectory of Aisthorpe, it is known to the bishop's officers as West Thorpe.

Aisthorpe (*Æstorp, Estorp* in Domesday Book; *Esttorp, Astorp* in the Lindsey Survey [2]) is a difficult name to interpret. Its first element may be the Old Norse *Aass*, a hill-range, and the situation of the village at the foot of the Cliff gives topographical support to the suggestion. The development of the vowel into the modern *Ai* is not in accordance with strict philological rule, but is supported by a similar development which has occurred in the somewhat numerous Lincoln-

[1] below, pp. 21, 81. [2] below, pp. 18, 20, 21.

shire place-names containing Old Norse personal names with this vowel, e.g., *Aisby* from Old Norse *Âsi*, *Ailby* from Old Norse *Âli*. It is not impossible, indeed, that the former of these personal names is the first element of Aisthorpe. Derivation from an original East Thorpe is perhaps possible philologically, and would suit the situation of the place lying due east of Thorpe in the Fallows, but it is difficult to account for the development of *East* into *Ais*. No certain conclusion can be reached, and many problems of this kind can only be solved by the study of comparative material, the time for which has not yet arrived. On the whole the balance of probability seems to be in favour of the derivation from an original East Thorpe. It is the derivation which would naturally be suggested by the Domesday forms, especially the curious *Æstorp*, and it agrees with those of the Lindsey Survey.[1] The name afterwards appears in many different spellings, the commonest in the earlier centuries being Astorp, Asthorp', though Astorpa, Asthorp', Assthorp' are also found. In the sixteenth century new forms occur—Estroope *alias* East Thorpe, Estthorpe, Eastroppe, Aestrop, Aystrope, Aistroppe, Astrop. About 1795 the bishop's registrar, after the benefices of the two parishes had been united, begins to speak of the rectory of Aistrop *alias* East and West Thorpe ; and at the four latest institutions it has been called Aisthorpe otherwise East Thorpe and West Thorpe.

The earliest source for the history of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows is the Domesday Survey (1086). At that time the two villages were separately assessed to the danegeld, as at the present day they are rated as distinct civil parishes. They were also separate ecclesiastical parishes until the second half of the sixteenth century, when they were united to form one benefice. Perhaps the earliest church was at Thorpe : now Aisthorpe church serves for both the parishes.

The main interest of the present history lies in the descent of the several estates. The chief part of the land, six carucates and one bovate, in 1066, was held by Ulf Fenisc : in 1086, he had been succeeded by one of the Conqueror's followers, Gilbert of Ghent, who held it as sokeland of his

[1] The writer wishes to acknowledge that his information about the names of these villages is derived from Professor F. M. Stenton, F.B.A.

adjoining manor of Scampton. The other tenants in chief were Colswain and Ulviet.[1] Before the end of the twelfth century the two parishes had come to consist of six estates:

(1) The manor with the rectory of Aisthorpe, assessed at 3 carucates and 2 bovates in 1086, and held later as half a knight's fee. Of this the tenants were—

A[2] Chief lords—the family of Gilbert of Ghent, and, later, the king, and the Beaumont family.[3]

B Mesne lords—the descendants of Ragemer, afterwards known as the family of Welles, barons Welles, who were succeeded by the Willoughby family.[4]

C Immediate lords—the descendants of Hacon of Hainton, that is the Woodthorpe family, who were succeeded by the Sawley, Amcotts, and other families, down to the present day.[5]

(2) An estate in Aisthorpe, assessed at 6 bovates in 1086. This was held by—

D Chief lords—Ulviet in 1086 and, later, Robert of Caen, son of Henry I, and his successors the earls of Gloucester.

E Mesne lords—William Turniant and, later, Thomas of Saleby, son of Hacon of Hainton.

F Immediate lords—Hundefot Robert and, later, Alan Pedeken.

This estate was given to Sixhill priory in the twelfth century, and supplemented by a gift of the sixtieth part of a knight's fee from the manor of Aisthorpe (no. (1) above).[6]

(3) The manor with the rectory of Thorpe in the Fallows, probably including land in Scampton, held by—

G Chief lords—Gilbert of Ghent and his successors, under whom it was held by the Chamberlain and Ingleby families, who granted the estate to the Knights of the Temple. On the suppression of

[1] below, pp. 18, 20.
[2] The letters A to M are used to distinguish the several lines of lords.
[3] Chapter II. [4] Chapter III. [5] Chapters IV-VI. [6] Chapter VII.

that order, it passed to the Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.[1]

(4) An estate in Thorpe, held by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee by—

W Chief lords—Gilbert of Ghent and his successors.

J Mesne lords—Gunnora de Secchevillle and Ralf her husband.

K Immediate lords—the Payledecerf family, from whom it passed, still held by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, on whose behalf it is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.[2]

(5) An estate in Thorpe, assessed at one carucate in 1086, and held by—

L Chief lords—Colswain in 1086 and, later, by the de Haia, Camville, and Despenser families, until, eventually, it became part of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster.

M Immediate lords—the family of Ingleby, who held it as part of their neighbouring manor of North Ingleby.[3]

(6) A small estate of two bovates of land in Thorpe, which, with thirty-eight bovates in Scampton, was given by Gilbert II of Ghent to the priory of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, 1146-56. The priory, *circa* 1175, granted this land to Kirkstead abbey for a yearly rent of ten pounds of silver. Kirkstead also received further small grants of land in Thorpe.[4]

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, through his marriage with the heiress of William Sawley, William Amcotts came into possession of the manor of Aisthorpe (no. (1) above). The advowson of the church had some time previously been sold to the mesne lords. On the suppression of the monasteries, the estates of Sixhill priory (no. (2)), the Hospitallers (no. (3)), and Kirkstead abbey (no. (6)), came into the market, and were bought by John Amcotts and Alexander his son. The latter purchased the advowson of the rectory of Aisthorpe.

[1] Chapter VIII. [2] Chapter IX. [3] Chapter X. [4] Chapter XI.

The land of the Ingleby manor (no. (5)) was bought in 1541 by Alexander Amcotts,[1] whose family thus became the owners of the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe, lay rectors of Thorpe, patrons of the rectory of Aisthorpe and the vicarage of Thorpe, and possessors of all the land in the two parishes except that which was owned by the dean and chapter and a small quantity of glebe.[2] Two and a half centuries later this estate, having been purchased by Thomas Parkinson, was re-sold by him in several lots.

(1) The manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe, with the whole of the former parish (except forty-two acres) were acquired by Edmund Haworth, from whose executors they were purchased by John Robert Ealand.[3]

(2) Aisthorpe hall, with forty-two acres of land and the advowson of the united benefice of Aisthorpe and Thorpe, was bought by John Milnes.[4]

(3) The impropriate rectory of Thorpe, an ancient farmstead known as Randy Lea, and about 118 acres of land in Thorpe were bought by William Hick. In 1859 this property was bought by John Robert Ealand, the purchaser of lot (1).[5]

(4) The remainder of the parish of Thorpe was sold to three purchasers, one of whom, Charles Moore, within five years, acquired the whole. On Mr. Moore's death, in 1831, the property was again divided into three estates.[6]

The interest of the feudal history of these two small villages lies in the fact that it is possible, in most cases, to trace the descents of the six medieval estates, with their various kinds of lords, step by step from the time of Edward the Confessor to the present day. The history of the chief lords and mesne lords, such as Gilbert of Ghent and his successors, the earls of Gloucester, and the families of de la Haye and Welles, will be told only so far as may be necessary to shew the descent of the lands. Their interest in the villages soon ceased to extend beyond the drawing of a small rent and the receiving of suit of court from those whom they had subinfeudated in the land, with an occasional wardship. In

[1] below, pp. 53, 57. [2] below, pp. 92, 152. [3] below, p. 68.
[4] below, p. 69. [5] below, p. 110. [6] below, pp. 111, 112.

1557, the manor of Aisthorpe was held by the service of one sparrowhawk, a rent of two shillings, and suit of court. More interesting is the history of the lesser people, the lords at the foot of the feudal ladder, who had a *dominium utile*, actual occupation of the land. These men, however, were by no means unimportant. They belonged to the aristocratic and military class. They included, if not Hacon of Hainton himself, his immediate descendants. Hacon appears in Domesday Book, and, though seemingly of native descent, he owned a considerable estate. His son, William of Saleby, was sheriff of Lincolnshire, and jointly with his son, Thomas of Saleby, founded the Gilbertine priory of Sixhill, which had a manor and a grange in Aisthorpe. There were also the families of Chamberlain, Ingleby, and Payledecerf. About these families some new evidence is given. The manor of Thorpe, from the twelfth century, belonged to the Templars, from whom it passed, in the fourteenth century, to the Hospitallers, and the church was appropriated to the Knights of the two orders in succession. Very little is recorded about the manor and the church, as is usually the case when property is in ecclesiastical hands. The manor of Aisthorpe was in lay hands. When the Woodthorpes, Hacon's descendants, came to an end in the male line, it passed by marriage to a family which seemed unable to decide whether its name was Kirton or Bozon. The story of the attempt to oust little Olive Kirton from her inheritance illustrates the lawlessness of the times, and the survival of Scandinavian customs. The illegitimacy of Thomas of Aisthorpe, the usurper, was a fact of which there was a notorious fame in the countryside, and yet a jury could be found to declare upon oath that he was his father's lawful son and heir.[1]

Next in the social scale after the lords of the manor come the clergy. The succession of the incumbents of the two parishes has been derived from the Lincoln Episcopal Registers and other sources.[2] The parishes were always small, and the stipends often inadequate, and this may account for the fact that no great name is found amongst the men who held either benefice. Sometimes the incumbents were non-resident, and the churches were served by curates. The story of the murder, at Market Rasen, of William Storr, the

[1] below, pp. 46–9. [2] below, chapters XIII, XIV.

non-resident rector of Aisthorpe, in 1602, seems to have been a particularly brutal crime, and it illustrates the fact that social influence might enable a delinquent to cheat the gallows. The contemporary drawing of the crime, which is reproduced below [1] is not wanting in realistic details. An interesting inventory of Storr's goods is printed in Appendix I. Thomas Youle, who succeeded Storr, had to do penance in Lincoln cathedral for an assault therein. The wills of some of the rectors have been found. Thomas Stampe (1527) and Thomas Youle (1616) direct that their bodies shall be buried in the chancel of Aisthorpe church. John Robinson (1674), too, desires that 'the mouldring tabernacle' of his body may be laid there. Stampe's burial was, no doubt, well attended, for he directs that every priest, and every man and child in the parish who attends the funeral shall receive a small sum of money. Robinson makes his last will and testament to dispose 'of my selfe and the poore meane thinges I leave in this world.' [2]

About the lives of the peasants the evidence is scanty. It is noticeable that, in 1086, on the land of Gilbert of Ghent there were no villeins, that is, men tied to the soil and personally unfree, who were bound to perform weekly agricultural service on their lord's land. In Brattleby, Aisthorpe, and Thorpe, there were twenty-one sokemen.[3] These sokemen were free men, able to buy and sell land, and to plead in the king's courts. The evidence of twelfth and thirteenth century charters proves that they were the descendants of the rank and file of the Danish army which colonized Lincolnshire in the ninth century. After making allowance for the land which the immediate lords held in demesne, that is, in their own occupation, the average size of the sokemen's holdings can scarcely have exceeded two bovates, that is, about thirty or forty acres. Besides these sokemen there were eight bordars or cotters, peasants who, ranking lower than the villeins in economic status, occupied crofts or plots of land. The agricultural service which they were bound to perform on their lord's land was of the same sort as that which the villeins rendered, but less in quantity, extending in many cases to no more than one day in the week. During much of their time they worked as hired labourers on the land of

[1] facing p. 126. [2] below, pp. 122-8. [3] below, pp. 18, 20.

their lord or on that of the sokemen and villeins. On Colswain's land in Brattleby and Thorpe there were nine sokemen, six villeins, and one bordar. More than two-thirds of this land, however, lay in the former village. On Ulviet's little holding of six bovates there were one villein and one bordar. Aisthorpe and Thorpe, then, were predominantly villages of free peasants. Such information as has been found in the lay subsidy rolls, in wills, and in other sources about the social condition of the peasants from the eleventh to the eighteenth centuries indicates that there was always a body of independent small farmers. Thorpe had a larger number of these men than Aisthorpe had. In their wills they describe themselves as husbandmen and yeomen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the eighteenth century, when the holdings had become fewer and larger, they were farmers and graziers who, in some instances, had considerable interests in other places. The yeomen, who are found only in Thorpe, are shewn by their wills to have been more wealthy than the husbandmen, and in most cases they were possessed of some land. The Simpkinsons, who appear first in 1431, were the most important of these independent families. In the time of queen Elizabeth the wealth of these men consisted chiefly in goods and chattels. They bequeath their horses and carts, their beasts and their sheep, their furniture and their clothes. Not that they are without money, for there are many pecuniary legacies. Ralph Yates bequeaths four marks and other sums 'in penye and penye worthe.' [1] In the days of the Stuarts money is circulating more freely, for Richard Cod (1682) [2] is able to leave £640 to his daughter, and Thomas Simpkinson (1684) bequeaths £400 to his eldest son, whom he wishes to 'be bred up an attorney at law or some other calling,' while his younger son is to 'be brought up in the trade of a baker or some other calling.' [3] The medieval practice of bequeathing money for the upholding of the parish church dies about 1580. Bequests to the high altar of the parish church do not survive the reign of Henry VIII. Legacies to our Lady's work of Lincoln, that is, to the fabric fund of the cathedral church, continue until 1563. John Yates, in 1540, bequeaths sixpence 'to the rede arke for our ladys warke off Lincoln.' [4]

[1] below, pp. 167-8. [2] below, p. 184. [3] below, p. 186.
[4] below, p. 164.

The red ark, which seemingly was a well-known treasure-chest or alms-box, is mentioned in numerous medieval wills.

By the end of the eighteenth century the size of the farms had been increased, with a corresponding reduction in the number of the tenants. At Aisthorpe in 1740 there were thirteen tenants.[1] In 1842 the whole parish, with the exception of about forty acres, was farmed by Charles Clark, who also occupied 117 acres in Thorpe.[2] The evidence with respect to Thorpe is more ample. In 1544 there were eight tenants on the Hospitallers' land alone.[3] In 1809 the number of farmers in the whole parish had fallen to five with areas of 117, 186, 137, 153, and 252 acres respectively. In 1849, there were four farms of 117, 324, 204, and 197 acres respectively.[4] The first of these tenements was then held with the Aisthorpe estate as mentioned above, and the other three had been redivided into the four farms which exist to-day.

There are a few wills of tradesmen. John Cusson, tailor, who died in 1580, is sufficiently important to direct that his body is to be buried in his parish church. He leaves to his son 'a blacke awmblinge colte,' and £50 'to be put forth to the best vse and profite of my sone till that he come to the full age of xxj yeares in consideracion to keape him at learning.' Hugh Thomson, house-wright, in 1605, also desires to be buried in the church. Richard Greetham, weaver, in 1629, was satisfied with burial in the churchyard.

Below these people in the social scale came the agricultural labourers, seven of whom in Aisthorpe, and five of whom in Thorpe, made wills. John Dixon, who died in 1586, made specific bequests of a cow, five ewes including 'one yowe that haulteth,' and four lambs. Thomas Readhead, in 1609, was able to leave pecuniary legacies which compare not unfavourably with those of more important people.[5] These wills of labourers belong to the period from 1582 to 1681. The making of a will indicates at least a small measure of wealth; and the absence, after that period, of wills of the parishioners, with the exception of those of the landlords and large farmers, suggests that general depression of the peasantry that one might expect to find. The twelve labourers who left wills must not be

[1] Abstract of title. [2] T.R.C. Award A301. [3] below, p. 78.
[4] T.R.C. Award E630. [5] pp. 173, 177.

taken as typical of the whole body of their class: they were, no doubt, the most well-to-do members of it. There were also the 'poor cottagers' and 'the poor.' Agnes Simpkinson, of Aisthorpe, in 1562, bequeaths 'one bushell of barley to be gvyen emonges the poore people of this towne wher mos nede ys.' [1] John Gryme, in 1577, leaves 6*d.* 'to euery cotcher' in Thorpe, 4*d.* 'to euery cotcher' in Aisthorpe, and 4*d.* 'to euery cotcher that ys poore in Brattleby.' [2] John Cusson, the tailor, bequeaths 4*d.* 'to every poore house in Aystrope,' and 2*d.* 'to every cotcher in Thorpe.' [3] Richard Simpkinson, in 1580, leaves 2*d.* or 4*d.* to every cottager in Aisthorpe, Thorpe, and other parishes. 'To the poore in the house of the greene in Thorpe' he bequeaths 4*d.*[4] A plan of Thorpe, made in 1809, shows three 'Town Houses and Gardens,' for which the site has, parsimoniously, been taken out of the highway; [5] and since these houses face a close which is called Green Gate, they are probably the houses referred to in the will. The benefactions for the poor cease before the end of the sixteenth century.

Scanty as are the materials for the economic position of the men, the evidence as to the women is still more scarce. Only six wills of women have been found down to the year 1800. Three were made by widows, two by spinsters, and one by a married woman who mentions that she has obtained the permission of her husband to make her will—the permission of her husband, because until 1837 the wills of married women, minors, idiots, and lunatics were not to be taken to be good in law. Although she is seldom mentioned in documents, the farmer's wife played an important part in the economic life of the olden days, when many things which may now be bought in shop or market had to be made at home, and stored up for the time when they might be required. It is evidence of the business capacity of these women that the wife was generally appointed an executor—often, indeed, the sole executor—of her husband's will. Alice Harrison's bequest, in 1563, to Mistress Amcottes of 'a cocke and vj hennes with the chekines that one of the hennes haith,' [6] is reminiscent of the medieval custom according to which

[1] below, p. 169. [2] Stow Wills, 1576-81, ff. 39d.-40d.
[3] below, p. 170. [4] below, p. 171.
[5] See the map facing p. 212. [6] below, p. 170.

the farmer's wife took the poultry-money, a custom which has persisted to the present day. Alice must have been a good poultry-woman, for her chickens were hatched by the middle of February.

From 1630 to 1645 the parish register and bishops' transcripts specify the occupation of those who were buried, and of the father in the case of a baptism:

| | Baptisms | Burials |
|---|---|---|
| Yeoman .. .. | 13 | 4 |
| Husbandman .. | 12 | 7 |
| Labourer .. .. | 25 | 7 |
| Tailor .. .. | 4 | 1 |
| Weaver .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Carpenter .. .. | 2 | 1 |

From 1599 to 1812, there is a single entry of the baptism of an illegitimate child—*filius terræ*—in each of the years 1609, 1623, 1632, 1810, 1812. The entry of 1609 records the mother's name and states that the child had four fathers.

The population of the two villages can never have been a large one. In 1603 the communicants numbered forty-eight. This may be taken as approximately the population above the age for confirmation, since there was neither man nor woman who was a recusant or did not receive the Holy Communion.[1] In 1705 there were sixteen families and, a few years later, fifteen.[2] These numbers indicate much the same population as a hundred years earlier. The following table of baptisms and burials in decennial periods has been compiled from the parish register and the bishops' transcripts:

| Years | Baptisms | Burials | Years | Baptisms | Burials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1600-09 | 35 | 18 | 1710-19 | 14 | 15 |
| 1610-19 | 35 | 23 | 1720-29 | 14 | 24 |
| 1620-29 | 29 | 23 | 1730-39 | 12 | 6 |
| 1630-39 | 37 | 23 | 1740-49 | 27 | 16 |
| 1640-49 | 33 | 25 | 1750-59 | 19 | 6 |
| 1660-69 | 29 | 41[3] | 1760-69 | 8 | 11 |
| 1670-79 | 29 | 30 | 1770-79 | 24 | 13 |
| 1680-89 | 21 | 25 | 1780-89 | 37 | 15 |
| 1690-99 | 27 | 15 | 1790-99 | 34 | 7 |
| 1700-09 | 18 | 12 | 1800-09 | 39 | 12 |

[1] *The State of the Church*, p. 343.
[2] *Speculum Diœcesios Lincolniensis* (L.R.S. vol. iv.), 172.
[3] There were 12 burials in 1661, and 11 in 1668.

In accepting these figures it must be borne in mind that the rate of mortality was higher in those days than it is now, and especially so amongst infants. It seems probable that the population decreased between 1680 and 1780, and then increased. From 1821 it is possible to give the figures for the two parishes separately from the several census returns:

AISTHORPE

| Year | Families | Houses | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males | Females | Total |
| 1821 | 13 | 12 | 37 | 33 | 70 |
| 1831 | 17 | 17 | 44 | 45 | 89 |
| 1851 | | 18 | 48 | 47 | 95 |
| 1861 | | 18 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| 1871 | | 22 | 56 | 54 | 110 |
| 1881 | | 20 | 54 | 58 | 112 |
| 1891 | | 25 | 55 | 53 | 108 |
| 1901 | 21 | 20 | 53 | 51 | 104 |
| 1911 | 16 | | 35 | 41 | 76 |
| 1921 | 14 | | 36 | 30 | 66 |

THORPE IN THE FALLOWS

| Year | Families | Houses | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males | Females | Total |
| 1821 | 9 | 8 | 41 | 28 | 69 |
| 1831 | 9 | 9 | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| 1861 | | 8 | 30 | 24 | 54 |
| 1871 | | 11 | 30 | 37 | 67 |
| 1881 | | 10 | 39 | 31 | 70 |
| 1891 | | 8 | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| 1901 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| 1911 | 7 | | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| 1921 | 7 | | 21 | 19 | 40 |

Down to the early part of the eighteenth century the land was cultivated upon the open field system. The arable land of the village was at first divided into two open fields, which were tilled and allowed to lie fallow in alternate years. Perhaps, later, the land was redivided into three fields. Each field was subdivided into plots which, in Lincolnshire, were called wongs, a word of Scandinavian origin. At a later time these wongs were known as furlongs. The wongs

were subdivided into strips, called selions or lands, which were parcelled out amongst the houses in the village. Originally one selion was allotted to each house in rotation, and this process was repeated until all the arable land had been disposed of. Thus a man's arable land consisted of a number of strips which lay scattered over the parish, and intermingled with the strips held by his neighbours. Sometimes the lord's demesne land, the land of his home farm, also consisted of scattered selions. Besides the arable, there was waste or uncultivated land, woodland, and meadow for hay and for pasture after hay-time. Each house in the village had its share in these appurtenances, as they were called, consisting of certain defined rights of cutting timber and hay and of common pasture. Under this system high farming was impossible. With his strips intermingled with those of his neighbours a man was tied by the rules and methods prescribed by the village community. The Brattleby Town-Book at Brattleby rectory records the tradition that the parishes of Aisthorpe and Thorpe were enclosed by Lady Broughton about 1727. For the purpose of historical evidence it is unfortunate that there was no need for an enclosure act and award. All the unenclosed land of the two parishes belonged to the Broughton family and the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and they could do whatever they agreed upon. It was at this time that an allotment was made to the dean and chapter of the four closes in the southern part of Thorpe which are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Perhaps, as part of the arrangement, the great tithes, which were payable by the dean and chapter to the Broughtons as owners of the impropriate rectory of Thorpe, were extinguished.

A plan of the parish of Aisthorpe attached to the conveyance of the manor to Mr. R. F. Ealand in 1876, but which seems to be reproduced from an earlier map, shows the closes as, probably, they were set out about 1727.[1] This plan has been used for the map facing page 212. Reference to the ordnance survey map shows that the boundaries of the fields have been considerably altered since the plan was made, and it may be observed that the boundary between

[1] The plan in the tithe rentcharge award, in 1842, gives nearly the same boundaries.

Aisthorpe and Thorpe now cuts through the areas of three closes.

A plan of the parish of Thorpe, made in 1809, has been used as the basis of the map in this volume. This plan, no doubt, represents very closely the apportionment of 1727. By 1842, the date of the tithe rentcharge award, the boundaries had been considerably altered, and further changes have been made since then. The plan of 1809 is specially valuable in that it shews the situation and area of the church and the glebe.

## CHAPTER II

## The Manor of Aisthorpe

### A THE CHIEF LORDS

**A1.** Ulf Fenisc held five carucates and two bovates of land in Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows, and three carucates in Brattleby and Thorpe in the Fallows, in 1066, on the day on which Edward the Confessor died. In him we may probably see the successor in title, if not in blood, of a Danish leader who received a very considerable estate in Lincolnshire in the ninth century.

**A2.** Gilbert I of Ghent (*de Gant*), one of the chief followers of William the Norman, received large grants of land, the main part of which lay in Lincolnshire, where Folkingham was the head of his barony. Included in his fief were two tenements comprising the chief part of the villages of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows, which, with land in the neighbouring village of Brattleby and elsewhere, had been in Edward the Confessor's day sokeland of Ulf Fenisc's manor of Scampton. In Gilbert's time they still remained parts of that manor. The account of these tenements in the Domesday Survey, under the head of 'Land of Gilbert de Gand,' is as follows:

Sokeland of Scanton

[1] Sokeland. In Brotulbi and Torp [Brattleby and Thorpe in the Fallows] there are three carucates of land [assessed] to the geld. There is land for three teams. Five sokemen and two bordars have three teams and two oxen there and eight acres of meadow. Also

[2] Sokeland. In Torp and Æstorp [Thorpe in the Fallows and Aisthorpe] there are five carucates and two bovates of land [assessed] to the geld. There is land for six teams. There are ten sokemen and one bordar there with three-and-a-half teams. One of Gilbert's men has six sokemen and five bordars with one team, and one hundred and one acres of meadow.[1]

The land is described as sokeland, that is, land held by sokemen or free tenants who owed certain rents and

[1] *D.B.*, 24/6,7 (vol. i, f. 354, col. 3).

customs and services at Gilbert of Ghent's manor of Scampton. Gilbert's man, who is mentioned in the last sentence of the second entry, is evidently a person of greater account: he had six sokemen and five bordars under him. His name is not given in the text, but we may safely assume that he was the Ragemer whose son Walter held three carucates and two bovates—nearly the whole of the village of Aisthorpe—under Gilbert's son, Walter of Ghent, *circa* 1115.[1] He appears elsewhere in Domesday Book, under the forms Rademer and Rauemer, as holding other land under Gilbert, namely, the manor of Claxby by Alford with sokeland in Beesby in the Marsh, Maltby le Marsh, Saleby, Sloothby, Strubby, and Withern, and the manor of Well with sokeland in Alford and Ulceby by Alford and a berewic in Mablethorpe.[2] These lands were held, *circa* 1115, of Walter of Ghent by the sons of Ragemer and, together with the manor of Aisthorpe, descended to Ragemer's heirs through some nineteen generations.

The first sentence in each of the Domesday entries gives the assessment of the holding. The carucates and bovates are not areal quantities, defining the acreage, but fiscal units of assessment: they enabled men to calculate what the holding must pay when the danegeld or other royal tax was laid upon the country at so many pence for each carucate. When, for instance, King William, in 1083, levied an unusually onerous geld of seventy-two pence on each carucate, Aisthorpe, Thorpe le Fallows, and Brattleby, with an assessment of 12 carucates, paid seventy-two shillings.

In the second sentence we are treading on debatable ground. The carucates and bovates are possibly areal, not fiscal: if so, they give the extent of the arable land, and they are designed to show whether the holding is assessed according to its taxable capacity. With the arable land went its 'appurtenances,' that is, rights of common of pasture, meadow, woodland, etc. A carucate (from the Latin *caruca*, a plough) was the quantity of land that the standard medieval plough-team of eight oxen could till year by year. A bovate (from the Latin *bos*, genitive *bovis*, an ox) was the amount that one ox could work. Eight bovates, therefore, went to make a carucate. The area of the bovate was variable: perhaps its average extent in Lincolnshire may be taken to

[1] below, p. 22. [2] *D.B.*, 24/61-7 (vol. i, f. 355, cols. 2 and 3).

be twenty acres. The meadow mentioned in the two entries was an important item in the economy of the manor. It furnished hay for the winter ; and the feeding of his stock in winter was one of the most difficult problems that the medieval farmer had to solve.

Since it is necessary to discuss the question of the assessment of the two villages, it will be convenient at this point to give from the Domesday Survey the remaining entries that relate to them :

Sortebrand and other Thegns

[3] Manor. In Torp and Estorp [Thorpe in the Fallows and Aisthorpe] Suen had six bovates of land [assessed] to the geld. There is land for one team. Uluuiet has it of the king [in chief]. One villein and two bordars have one plough-team there, and thirteen-and-a-half acres of meadow. In king Edward's time it was worth eight shillings ; now twenty shillings.[1]

[4] Alden the priest, [holding] of the king, has one church there, to which there belongs one bovate of land. Now it is waste. In king Edward's time it was worth five shillings and four pence.[2]

Land of Colsuain

[5] Manor. In Brotulbi [3] [Brattleby] Chetel had three carucates of land [assessed] to the geld. There is land for three-and-a-half teams. Colsuan has two teams there in demesne, and nine sokemen on (*de*) seven bovates of this land and six villeins and one bordar with four teams. In king Edward's time it was worth forty shillings ; now sixty shillings ; tallage twenty shillings.[4]

Land of the Bishop of Durham

[6] Manor. In Brotulbi [Brattleby] Stepiot had five bovates of land [assessed] to the geld. The soke belongs to the same place (*soca ibidem*). There is land for six oxen. Now the bishop of Durham [has] this land, and Colsuuen has it of him, and tills it. In king Edward's time [it was worth] three shillings ; now four shillings.[5]

These six entries relate to Aisthorpe, Thorpe in the Fallows, and Brattleby, and it will be found that the total assessment of numbers 1-3 and 5 is 12 carucates ; but that, so far, the record does not enable us to specify the separate assessment for each village. Evidence which cannot well be discussed here, leads to the conclusion that the five bovates

[1] For the descent of this land see chapter VII.

[2] *D.B.*, 68/27, 28 (vol. i, f. 371, col. 1).

[3] The *Lindsey Survey* proves that one carucate was in Thorpe in the Fallows (*L.S.*, 3/19, folio 6).

[4] *D.B.*, 26/1 (vol. i, f. 356, col. 4).

[5] *D.B.*, 3/1 (vol. i, f. 340, col. 3).

in no. 6 are included in the three carucates of no. 5 : wherefore they must not be added to our total of 12 carucates. The priest's bovate also in no. 4 is not included in the total.

The personal names in the Domesday entries illustrate the predominance of the Danish element in Lincolnshire society in the eleventh century. Ulf comes from the Old Norse *Ulfr*, while Fenisc indicates a connexion with the island of Fünen. Turuluestorp, the form in which Thorpe in the Fallows appears in the Lindsey Survey, means the hamlet of *Torulf* or *Thorolf*, a name which is derived from the Old Norse form *þorulfr*, the initial letter of which is the equivalent of the modern *th*. It is improbable that Torulf was the original Danish settler at Thorpe for, had he been, we should expect to find his name incorporated in the name of the village in Domesday ; but he must have been a person of importance. Alden (*Halfdan*), Chetel (*Ketill*), Colswain (*Kolsveinn*), Suen or Swen (*Sveinn*) are names of Scandinavian origin. Stepiot is a Danish name, with the addition of the Norman diminutive *ot*. Uluuiet is the Old English Wulfgēāt, while Ragemer is Continental Germanic.[1]

Gilbert I of Ghent was a younger son of Ralf of Ghent by Gisela daughter of Frederick (of Luxembourg), count of Northern Ardenne. Gisela's sister, Otgiva, who married Baldwin IV, count of Flanders, was grandmother of William the Conqueror.[2] Gilbert married Alice daughter of Hugh de Montford and, dying *circa* 1096, was succeeded by his son.

**§13.** Walter of Ghent. The Lindsey Survey, A.D. 1115-18, contains the following entries relating to Aisthorpe, Thorpe in the Fallows, and Brattleby :

[1] Robert de Haia [holds] . . . in Torp [Thorpe in the Fallows] one carucate . . . and in Brotolbi [Brattleby] two carucates and two bovates.[3]

[2] Robert the king's son [holds] in Esttorp [Aisthorpe] six bovates which Hundefot Robert holds of William Turniant.[4]

[3] Walter de Ganto [holds] . . . in Turuluestorp [5] [Thorpe in the Fallows] two carucates and seven bovates ; and in Astorp [Aisthorpe]

[1] The author acknowledges his debt to Professor F. M. Stenton, F.B.A., for the classification and explanation of these names.
[2] *Assoc. Archit. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 239-40.
[3] *L.S.*, 3/4 (ff. 5, 6). [4] *ibid.* 3/18 (f. 6).
[5] Corrected from *Tutuluestorp*.

three carucates and two bovates, which Walter son of Ragemer holds ; . . . and in B. . . .[1] three bovates which Robert de Haia holds ; . . . and in Brotulebi one carucate and six bovates which Robert de Haia holds.[2]

These several assessments amount to a total of twelve carucates and two bovates, but for the purpose of comparing the figures of 1086 with those of 1115-18, the total of 1115-18 must be reduced by two bovates, because the assessment of Robert de Haia, who had succeeded to Colswain's land, had been increased from three carucates to three carucates and two bovates on account of additional land which he had acquired in Scothern. With this adjustment the assessments of 1086 and 1115-18 are exactly equal.

In another way the Lindsey Survey is a valuable complement to Domesday Book in that it gives the assessment of each of the three villages separately. The details will be best given in a table, a method which will also show how the entries in the two records correspond with one another :

DOMESDAY BOOK, 1086

| *Village* | *Tenant* | *Assessment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *car.* | *bov.* | *car.* | *bov.* |
| (1) Brattleby and Thorpe | Gilbert of Ghent | 3 | 0 | | |
| Thorpe and Aisthorpe | ,, ,, ,, | 5 | 2 | | |
| | | | | 8 | 2 |
| (2) Thorpe and Aisthorpe | Uluiet | | | | 6 |
| (3) Brattleby | Colsuain | | | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | 12 | 0 |

THE LINDSEY SURVEY, 1115-1118

| *Village* | *Tenant* | *Sub-tenant* | *Assessment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *car.* | *bov.* | *car.* | *bov.* |
| (1) Brattleby | Walter of Ghent | Robert de Haia | 1 | 6 | | |
| B . . . | ,, ,, ,, | ,, ,, ,, | | 3 | | |
| Thorpe | ,, ,, ,, | | 2 | 7 | | |
| Aisthorpe | ,, ,, ,, | Walter son of Ragemer | 3 | 2 | | |
| | | | | | 8 | 2 |

[1] No more than the initial letter of this name can be read with certainty. The choice seems to lie between Brattleby and Barlings, but with either reading, a comparison of Domesday with the *Lindsey Survey* suggests that the three bovates should be reckoned for the purpose of ascertaining the assessments of Brattleby, Aisthorpe, and Thorpe le Fallows.

[2] *L.S.*, 3/19 (ff. 6, 7).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (2) Aisthorpe | Robert the king's son | Hundefot Robert, holding of William Turniant | | | | 6 |
| (3) Brattleby | Robert de Haia | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Thorpe | „ „ „ | | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | | 3 | 2 | | |
| *Less* assessment of land in Scothern | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | | 12 | 0 |

ASSESSMENT BY VILLAGES IN THE LINDSEY SURVEY

| *Village* | *Tenant* | *car.* | *bov.* | *Assessment car.* | *bov.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brattleby & B... | Walter of Ghent | 2 | 1 | | |
| „ | Robert de Haia | 2 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Aisthorpe | Walter of Ghent | 3 | 2 | | |
| „ | Robert the king's son | | 6 | | |
| | | | | 4 | 0 |
| Thorpe | Walter of Ghent | 2 | 7 | | |
| „ | Robert de Haia | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 3 | 7 |
| | | | | 12 | 0 |

The total assessment of twelve carucates is significant, for each of the hundreds into which the wapentakes in the Danelaw counties were sub-divided consisted of a dozen carucates; and we may conclude that, in 1086, these three small, closely related, and contiguous villages formed a fiscal and administrative unit.

Walter of Ghent married Maud, daughter of Stephen count of Brittany, and, dying in 1139, was succeeded by his son,

**14.** GILBERT II OF GHENT, earl of Lincoln, *circa* 1147. He married Rohaise, daughter of Richard of Clare, and niece of Earl Ranulph I of Chester, and, dying in 1156, left a daughter and heiress,

**15.** ALICE OF GHENT, who married Simon III of St Lis, earl of Northampton, and died in 1185 without issue. In 1166, amongst the knights who held fees under earl Simon were: (1) William son of Walter [and grandson of Ragemer], who held six knights' fees, one half fee of which (as later

documents shew) consisted of land in Aisthorpe, answering to the three carucates and two bovates in Aisthorpe which were held by Walter, son of Ragemer, in 1115-18; and (2) Jocelin Peil de Cerf who had a quarter of a knight's fee, which may safely be identified with the tenement in Thorpe in the Fallows which was assessed at two carucates and seven bovates in 1115-18.[1]

**A6.** Robert of Ghent, son of Walter of Ghent (A3) by Maud of Brittany, married, as his second wife, Gunnora, sister and co-heir of Ralf de Aubigny. After Robert's death, about 1191, Gunnora (J1) married Nicholas de Stutevill and, thirdly, Ralf de Secchevill. By Gunnora Robert of Ghent had an elder son,

**A7.** Gilbert III of Ghent, who was born *circa* 1179, and died in January 1241-2, leaving an elder son,

**A8.** Gilbert IV of Ghent, who, in 1242, held of the king in chief, of ancient feoffment (*i.e.* from a date before the death of Henry I), half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asthorp*, *Astorp*), which was held of him by Robert of Well (*Welle*), and of Robert of Well by William of Woodthorpe (*Wodethorp'*, *Wudethorp*);[2] and a quarter of a knight's fee in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp*), of ancient feoffment, which was held of him by Ralf de Secchevill (*de Sicca villa*), and of Ralf de Secchevill by Ralf Peildecerf.'[3] Gilbert died 5 January 1273-4, leaving a son,

**A9.** Gilbert V of Ghent, who was aged about twenty-five in 1274. He was summoned to parliament as a baron in 1295 and 1296; married Lora, sister of Sir Henry de Balliol; but, having no issue, he constituted the king his heir, and died in March 1297-8. By an inquisition, held at Lincoln, 20 October 1304, it was found that he died seised of lands in Well, Claxby [by Alford], Withern, and Belleau (*Elloe*), which were held of him by Adam of Well (*Welle*) by the service of five knights' fees; and of the manor of Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp*), which was held of him by Ralf Peyldecerf by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.[4] Lora died in 1308-9.

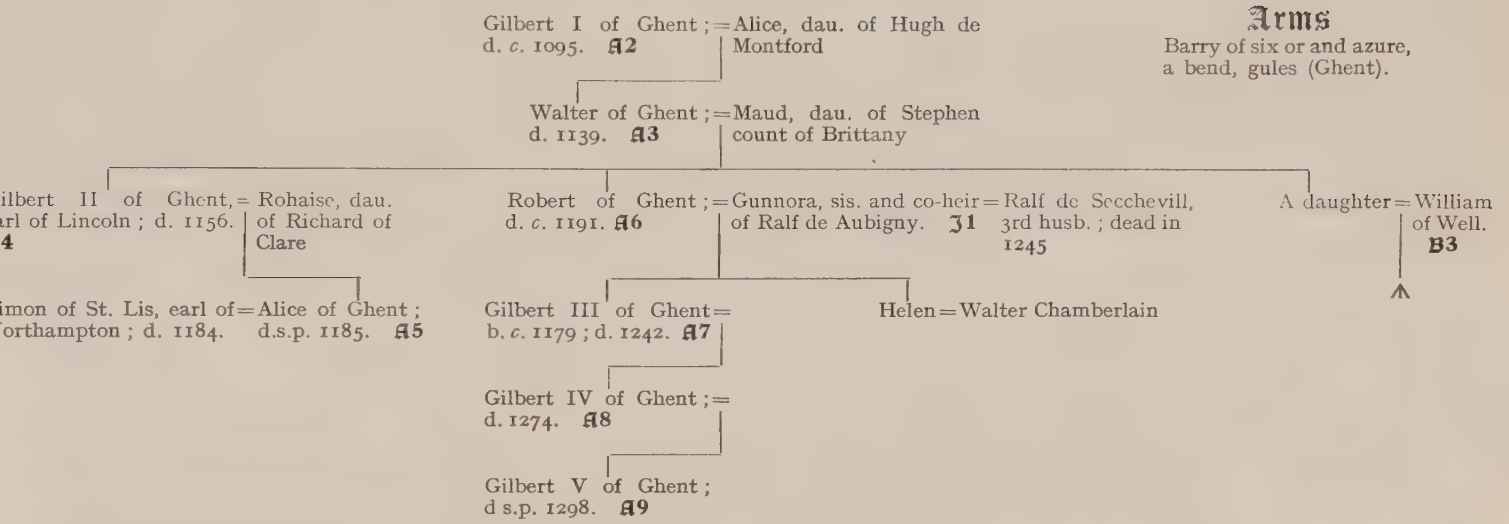
[1] *Red Book of the Exchequer* i, 383-4.
[2] *Book of Fees* ii, 1064, 1070. [3] *ibid.*, pp. 1065, 1071.
[4] *Calendar of Inq.*, v, no. 135.

PEDIGREE I

# The Family of Ghent

## Chief Lords of the Manor of Aisthorpe

*(To illustrate Chapter II)*


Arms
Barry of six or and azure, a bend, gules (Ghent).
Gilbert I of Ghent; d. c. 1095. A2
Alice, dau. of Hugh de Montford
Walter of Ghent; d. 1139. A3
Maud, dau. of Stephen count of Brittany
ilbert II of Ghent, rl of Lincoln; d. 1156. 4
Rohaise, dau. of Richard of Clare
imon of St. Lis, earl of orthampton; d. 1184.
Alice of Ghent; d.s.p. 1185. A5
Robert of Ghent; d. c. 1191. A6
Gunnora, sis. and co-heir of Ralf de Aubigny. J1
Ralf de Secchevill, 3rd husb.; dead in 1245
A daughter
William of Well. B3
Gilbert III of Ghent b. c. 1179; d. 1242. A7
Helen
Walter Chamberlain
Gilbert IV of Ghent; d. 1274. A8
Gilbert V of Ghent; d s.p. 1298. A9

**A10.** KING EDWARD I, as heir of Gilbert of Ghent, succeeded to the manor of Aisthorpe and the quarter fee in Thorpe in the Fallows. In 1303, amongst the tenants of the Ghent fief were (1) Elizabeth, lady of Aisthorpe (*Assthorp*), holding half a fee, less the sixtieth part of a fee, in 'Astthorp,' which William of Woodthorpe (*Underthorp*, but *recte* Uudethorp) some time held; (2) the prior of Sixhill (*Syxle*) holding the aforesaid sixtieth part; and (3) Nicholas Payl de Cerf holding the fourth part of a fee in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp*), which Ralf de Payl de Cerf some time held.[1] The king died 8 July 1307.

**A11.** KING EDWARD II, who, at the beginning of his reign, granted the chief part of Gilbert of Ghent's lands to his own second cousin,

**A12.** HENRY BEAUMONT, lord Beaumont, who married, about 1310, Alice, niece and heir of John, earl of Buchan, and was summoned to parliament as earl Boghan (*i.e.* Buchan) from 1334-1339. He died 10 March 1339-40, seised *inter alia* of half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asthorp*), worth sixty shillings yearly, which William of Woodthorpe[2] (*Wodethorp*) held; and a quarter of a knight's fee in Thorpe in the Fallows, worth twenty shillings yearly, which Ralf Payldecerf held.[3] He was succeeded by his son,

**A13.** JOHN BEAUMONT, lord Beaumont, who was aged twenty-two in 1340. He married, before June 1337, Eleanor, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster, and, dying in May 1342, was succeeded by his son,

**A14.** HENRY BEAUMONT, lord Beaumont, aged two at his father's death. He married Maud, daughter of John de Vere, seventh earl of Oxford; and died 17 June 1369, seised in chief of half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asethorpe*), which the heirs of Robert de Horneby held of him, and which was worth, when it befell, fifty shillings.[4]

**A15.** JOHN BEAUMONT, lord Beaumont, K.G., (son of A14), was eight years of age at his father's death. He married

[1] *Feudal Aids* iii, 131.
[2] William's heirs held the land, William himself having died nearly eighty years before this.
[3] Chancery inq., p. m., file 62 (2), m. 14.
[4] Chancery inq., p. m., file 240.

Katherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Everingham. of Laxton, co. Nottingham, and died at Stirling, 9 September 1396, seised *inter alia* of half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asthorpe*), which the heirs of Robert de Horneby held of him.[1] No mention is made of the quarter fee in Thorpe in the Fallows.

**A16.** Henry Beaumont, lord Beaumont, K.B., (son of A15), who was aged sixteen at his father's death, married Elizabeth daughter of William Willoughby, lord Willoughby de Eresby. For the feudal aid of 1401-2 he is entered as being under age and in the king's wardship, and as holding of the king in chief one-and-a-half knights' fees in [Scampton] and Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp*), but by what service was not known.[2] He died in June 1413.

**A17.** John Beaumont, lord Beaumont, K.G., (son of A16), who was four years old at his father's death, was summoned to parliament from 25 February 1431-2 to 26 September 1439, and was created viscount Beaumont, 12 February 1439-40. In 1428, under the fief of Ghent, it was returned that Robert Salley held half a knight's fee in Asthorp, except a sixtieth part which was held by the prior of Sixhill (*Syxhill*), and that the chapter of Lincoln held a quarter of a fee in Thorp which Nicholas Payle [*sic*] some time held.[3] In 1440, John Payldecerf held certain lands in Thorpe in the Fallows of John de Beaumont.[4] After this date, neither of the two villages is mentioned amongst the possessions of the Beaumonts and their successors. The feudal system was decaying and, where there were lords and mesne lords and chief lords, the superiorities belonging to the last two classes were gradually becoming of less practical importance and, as a result, were falling into oblivion.

[1] *ibid.*, file 91, no. 10. [2] *Feudal Aids* iii, 247. [3] *ibid.*, p. 274.
[4] Chancery inquisitions ad quod damnum, file 254, no. 3.

## CHAPTER III

## The Manor of Aisthorpe

### ¶ THE MESNE LORDS

**¶1.** Ragemer, who was living in 1086, may be identified with Gilbert I of Ghent's man who held land in Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows.[1] Dr. Round thinks that he is the ' Rachmar son of Gilbert,' who attested a charter of Maud, wife of Gilbert de Gant, to Bridlington priory, after 15 August 1114.[2] He was dead at the time of the Lindsey Survey, 1115-18, for his sons were then holding his lands.

**¶2.** Walter son of Ragemer, in 1115-18, held of Walter of Ghent land in Aisthorpe assessed at three carucates two bovates.[3] He is sometimes called Walter of Well, because Well, near Alford, was the head of his fief.

**¶3.** William I of Well, also called William son of Walter, and William son of Walter of Well, (son of B2), witnessed charters, *circa* 1140 and *temp.* Henry II.,[4] and after 1185.[5] He held six knights' fees of earl Simon in 1166 by a feoffment made since the death of Henry I.[6] He married a sister of Gilbert II of Ghent (A4), the chief lord of Aisthorpe,[7] and was dead in 1195.

**¶4.** Robert I of Well, son of B3, married Rohaise, and died *circa* 1206.

**¶5.** William II of Well, son of B4, is said to have married Emma of Grainsby, but his mother's name is given as Maud in a record of institution to the rectory of Withern.[8] He died *circa* 1240.

[1] above, p. 19. For an account of Ragemer and his descendants the present writer has relied chiefly upon *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., and articles by Canon E. H. R. Tatham in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers* xxx, 343-66, and the Rev. W. O. Massingberd in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* vi, 54-7; but independent research has supplied some details.

[2] *Feudal England*, p. 189. [3] above, p. 22.

[4] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, pp. 86, 87, 102, 143, 328, 347.

[5] *The Genealogist*, new series, xv, 161. [6] above, p. 23.

[7] above, p. 23. *Rotuli de Dominabus*, P.R.S., xxxv, 5, 7.

[8] L.R.S. iii, 102; cp. *ibid.*, p. 79.

**B6.** Robert II of Well, son of B5, married Isabel daughter of Adam de Periton. She married, secondly, Sir William de Vescy (died 1297), and died in 1314. In 1242, Robert of Well held half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe of Gilbert IV of Ghent. He was living in 1257, and perhaps in 1263,[1] but died before 1266.

**B7.** William III of Well, son of B6, was under age in 1265, for in that year Gilbert IV of Ghent, his feudal lord, was his guardian. He was of age in 1281.[2] He died in 1289.

**B8.** Adam I of Well, son of B7, was born about 1273; summoned to parliament as lord Welles, from 6 February 1298-9 to 16 June 1311; married Joan, daughter and heir of John d'Engaine of Grimsby. He died in September 1311, and was buried in Greenfield priory. By an inquisition, dated 3 November 1311, it was found that he died seised *inter alia* of one knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asthorp*) and Alford, which was held of him by Elizabeth Bozon, of Aisthorpe, and was extended at £10 a year.[3]

**B9.** Robert III of Well, lord Welles, eldest son of B8, was aged sixteen at his father's death. He died without issue in August 1320.

**B10.** Adam II of Well, lord Welles, second son of B8, was aged sixteen on the feast of St Mary Magdalene (22 July) 1320.[4] He was summoned to parliament from 20 July 1332 to 20 April 1343, and, dying in February 1344-5, was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Greenfield. His will was dated on the feast of St Matthias 1344-5, and proved at Lincoln, 4 April 1345.[5]

**B11.** John I of Well, lord Welles, son of B10, was aged twelve at his father's death. By an inquisition taken at Alford, on Monday the feast of St Bartholomew 1355, it was proved that he was born at Bonthorpe (*Brunthorp*), on Tuesday the eve of St Bartholomew, 8 Edward III (23 August 1334), and baptized on the same day in the church of St Helen of Willoughby in the Marsh, the godparents 'who lifted him from the sacred font' being John Bardolf, knight,

[1] above, p. 24. *Final Concords* ii, 140, 203.
[2] *Placita de quo Warranto*, p. 399.
[3] Chancery inq., p. m., file 27, (3).
[4] *Calendar of Inq.* vi, no. 274. [5] Reg. v, f. 211.

John of Welle, knight, and Margaret prioress of Greenfield.[1] He was summoned to parliament from 15 December 1357 to 20 November 1360. In 1345–9, the king presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe because the land and heir of Adam of Well, who held in chief, were in his hand. In 1356, John himself presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe, and Maud his widow presented in 1362, 1366, 1369, and 1372.[2] He died in 1361.

**B12.** JOHN OF WELLES, lord Welles, son of B11, was eleven years of age at his father's death ; summoned to parliament from 20 January 1375-6 to 28 February 1420-1. Until about the year 1404, he was known as lord of Well or Welle, but in the record of an institution to the rectory of Dexthorpe, in 1413, he is described as lord of Welles, and this form of the name persisted until the line became extinct. The name of the place also, from which the title was taken, underwent the same change until the property descended to the Willoughby family early in the sixteenth century, when the older form of Well was restored.[3] John's mother, Maud, is once described as Maud of Welles, lady of Welles, in an institution to the rectory of Aisthorpe in 1372.[4] John of Welles' son, Eudo, died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son and heir, Leo (B13). John himself died 26 August 1421. In 1398, his feoffee presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe, and he himself presented in 1402.[5]

**B13.** LEO OF WELLES, sixth lord Welles, K.G., grandson of B12, was aged fifteen in 1421 ; and was summoned to parliament from 25 February 1431-2 to 30 July 1460. In 1428, he held three-and-a-half knights' fees and the fourteenth part of one fee except a fifth part in Well, Alford, and elsewhere, which his father, John, son of Adam of Well, formerly held of the fee of Ghent.[6] Of this tenement Robert Salley, of Aisthorpe, (*Asthorp*) held in Aisthorpe (*Asthorp*) half a knight's fee, less the sixtieth part of a fee.[7] Leo presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe in 1456.[8] He married, first, about 1426, Joan daughter of Robert Waterton, of Waterton, co.

[1] *Calendar of Inq.* x, no. 264. [2] below, pp. 119-20.
[3] Reg. x, f. 14 ; xiii, f. 51 ; xiv, f. 64 ; xviii, f. 93 ; xix, f. 70 ; xxii, ff. 18, 21 ; xxvii, f. 33.
[4] *ibid.* x, f. 138. [5] below, pp. 120-1. [6] *Feudal Aids* iii, 256, 272.
[7] *ibid.*, pp. 256, 274. [8] below, p. 121.

Lincoln, and Methley, co. York, and had a son Richard and a daughter Joan. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, co. Bedford, and widow, successively, of Sir Oliver St John, and John (Beaufort) duke of Somerset and earl of Kendal. By Beaufort she was grandmother of king Henry VII. Leo lord Welles was slain at the battle of Towton, 29 March 1461, fighting for the house of Lancaster, and he was thereupon attainted, 4 November 1461, and his honours forfeited.

**B14.** Margaret duchess of Somerset and countess of Kendal, the widow of Leo lord Welles (B13), held the manors of Well and Alford, and other lands, including the manor of Aisthorpe as her dower from Leo, and she presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe in 1465.[1] After that date, and before 1469, Richard lord Welles (B15) enfeoffed certain trustees in these lands in order to secure to Margaret an annuity of one hundred and forty marks. The duchess died in 1497.

**B15.** Richard of Welles, seventh lord Welles, son of Leo lord Welles (B13) by the first marriage, was born *circa* 1431. About 1464-5, he obtained restitution of the estates forfeited by his father and, in 1468, a full restitution in blood and honours. He married first, before 1452, Joan daughter and heiress of Robert (Willoughby) sixth lord Willoughby de Eresby, and in her right was summoned to parliament as lord Willoughby from 26 May 1455 to 28 February 1455-6, and later. For his share in the Lincolnshire rebellion of 1469-70, he was beheaded 12 March 1469-70, and his honours became extinct. An act of attainder was passed in 1475. His only son, Sir Robert of Welles, was the leader of the Lincolnshire rebellion, and was beheaded at Doncaster, 19 March, 1469-70.

**B16.** Sir Richard Hastings, brother to William, first lord Hastings, was born before 1450. He married, before 1470, Joan, only daughter of Richard lord Welles (B15); and, in 1475, obtained a grant for life, as from 12 March 1469-70, of certain lands which his wife would have inherited but for the attainder of her father and brother, and of Robert lord Willoughby her grandfather,[2] and of the issues of the manors, including Aisthorpe, which were vested in feoffees to secure the payment of the duchess of Somerset's

[1] below, p. 121. [2] *Rot. Parl.* vi, 148.

annuity ; and also of the reversion of those manors upon the duchess' death. Since the duchess' interest was satisfied by the annuity, we find Hastings presenting to the church of Aisthorpe from 1472 to 1485.[1] He was summoned to parliament as a baron from 15 November 1482 to 9 December 1483, thus becoming the eighth lord Welles. He was also known as lord Willoughby. He died without surviving issue in September 1503, and his widow died in March or April 1505.

**B17.** JOHN WELLES, baron Welles and viscount Welles, K.G., son of Leo lord Welles (B13) by his second wife, Margaret duchess of Somerset (B14), was born about 1448, and on the accession to the throne of his nephew, Henry VII, was created lord Welles and, shortly afterwards, viscount Welles. The act of attainder of his father Leo was reversed in 1485, and the Welles estates, which had been granted to Richard Hastings, were restored to him. He married, about 1487, Cecily, third daughter of Edward IV, and sister to Henry VII's queen. He presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe in 1488, 1490, and 1498.[1] He died 9 February 1498-9, leaving an only child Anne, who died in infancy. It was settled in 1503, by the king in parliament, that the Welles estates should be held by Cecily his widow for her life, and then by the king and his executors for ten years, with remainder as to the manors of Well, Alford, etc., to William lord Willoughby de Eresby (B20).

**B18.** CECILY, widow of John viscount Welles (B17), succeeded as above. About 1503, she married Thomas Kyme, and died 24 August 1507.

**B19.** KING HENRY VII, succeeded according to the settlement mentioned above.

**B20.** WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, ninth lord Willoughby de Eresby. The pedigree facing page 32 will show his parentage and illustrate the intricate descent of the Welles estates. He received the manors of Well, Alford, etc., including Aisthorpe, under the arrangement of 1503. He married the lady Mary de Salines, one of the Spanish maids of honour to queen Katherine of Aragon, who survived him, receiving Well, Aisthorpe, etc., as part of her jointure. Lord Willoughby died 19 October 1525.

[1] below, p. 121.

**B21.** MARY, widow of William lord Willoughby, had the manor of Aisthorpe as above, and presented to the rectory in 1528 and 1532.[1]

**B22.** KATHERINE WILLOUGHBY, baroness Willoughby de Eresby, only child and heir of William lord Willoughby (B20), was born 22 March 1519-20, and married, first, about November 1534, Charles (Brandon) duke of Suffolk, and, secondly, about 1553, Richard Bertie, who died in April 1582. She died 19 September 1580. In 1554 Richard Bertie presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe in her right.[2] In 1557 the manor of Aisthorpe was held of Richard Bertie and Katherine his wife as of their manors of Alford and Well, by the service of one sparrowhawk or a rent of two shillings yearly and suit of court.[3]

**B23.** PEREGRINE BERTIE, eleventh lord Willoughby de Eresby, only son of Richard Bertie by the duchess of Suffolk (B22), was born 12 October 1555 ; married Mary, daughter of John (de Vere) earl of Oxford ; and died 1601. In 1589 the manor and rectory of Aisthorpe were held of him as of his manors of Alford and Well.[4]

**B24.** ROBERT BERTIE, twelfth lord Willoughby de Eresby, eldest son of B23, was born 17 December 1582. He became, by inheritance, great chamberlain of England, and was created earl of Lindsey, 22 November 1626. He died 23 October 1642. In 1630 and 1639, the manor and rectory of Aisthorpe were held of him as of his manors of Alford and Well.[5]

**B25.** MONTAGU BERTIE, thirteenth lord Willoughby de Eresby, second earl of Lindsey, son of B24, great chamberlain, etc., was born about 1608 ; and died 25 July 1666.

Feudal tenures were abolished by act of parliament, as from 24 February 1645-6,[6] and therefore we are concerned from this time forward only with the immediate lords of the manor of Aisthorpe.

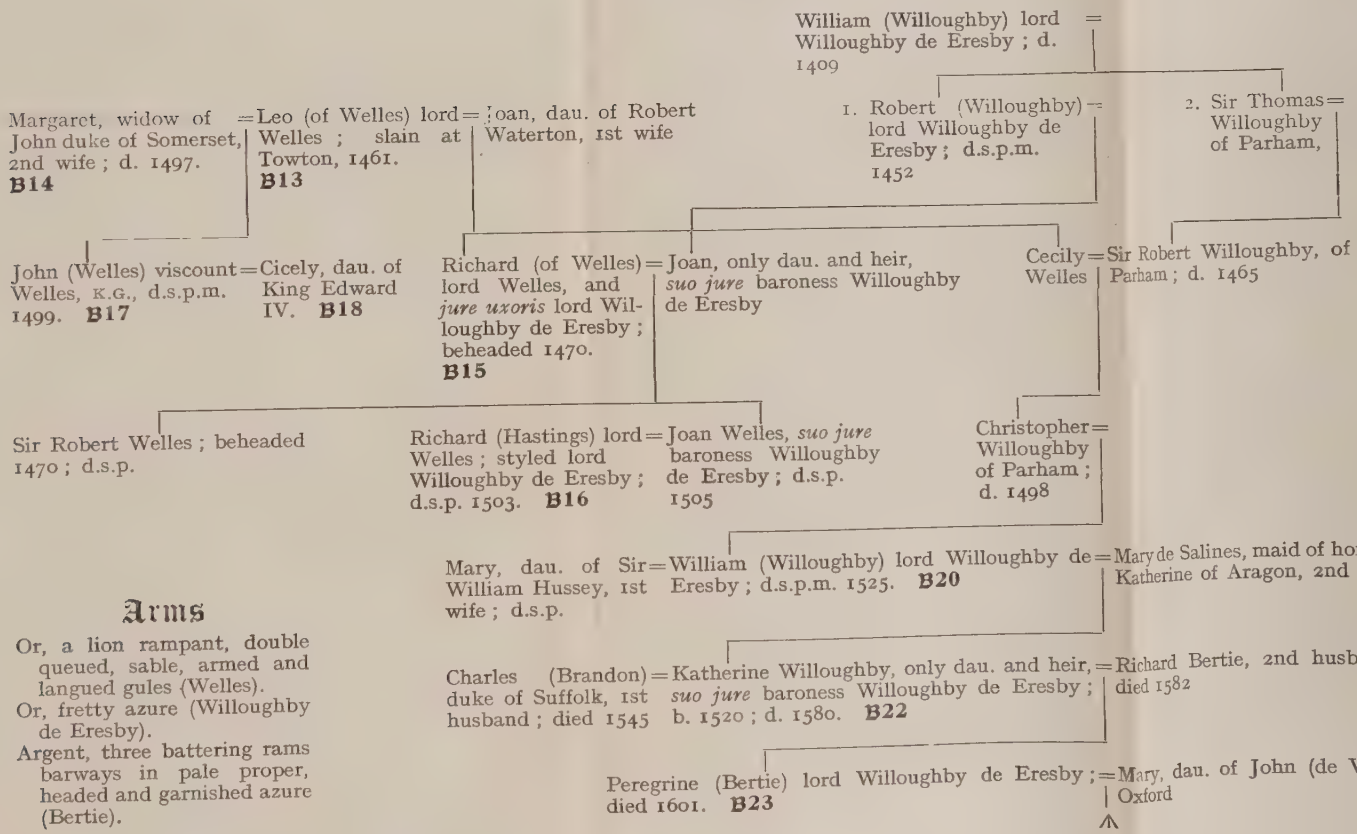
[1] below, p. 123. [2] *ibid.*
[3] Chancery inq., p. m., series 2, vol. 107, no. 64, and vol. 113, no. 71.
[4] Chancery inq., p. m., series 2, vol. 220, no. 27.
[5] Chancery inq., p. m., series 2, vol. 455, no. 54.
[6] 12 Charles II, chapter 24.

PEDIGREE II

# The Families of Welles and Willoughby

## Mesne Lords of the Manor of Aisthorpe

*(To illustrate Chapter III)*


William (Willoughby) lord Willoughby de Eresby ; d. 1409
1. Robert (Willoughby) lord Willoughby de Eresby ; d.s.p.m. 1452
2. Sir Thomas Willoughby of Parham,
Margaret, widow of John duke of Somerset, 2nd wife ; d. 1497. B14
Leo (of Welles) lord Welles ; slain at Towton, 1461. B13
Joan, dau. of Robert Waterton, 1st wife
John (Welles) viscount Welles, K.G., d.s.p.m. 1499. B17
Cicely, dau. of King Edward IV. B18
Richard (of Welles) lord Welles, and *jure uxoris* lord Willoughby de Eresby ; beheaded 1470. B15
Joan, only dau. and heir, *suo jure* baroness Willoughby de Eresby
Cecily Welles
Sir Robert Willoughby, of Parham ; d. 1465
Sir Robert Welles ; beheaded 1470 ; d.s.p.
Richard (Hastings) lord Welles ; styled lord Willoughby de Eresby ; d.s.p. 1503. B16
Joan Welles, *suo jure* baroness Willoughby de Eresby ; d.s.p. 1505
Christopher Willoughby of Parham ; d. 1498
Mary, dau. of Sir William Hussey, 1st wife ; d.s.p.
William (Willoughby) lord Willoughby de Eresby ; d.s.p.m. 1525. B20
Mary de Salines, maid of honour to Queen Katherine of Aragon, 2nd wife. B21
Charles (Brandon) duke of Suffolk, 1st husband ; died 1545
Katherine Willoughby, only dau. and heir, *suo jure* baroness Willoughby de Eresby ; b. 1520 ; d. 1580. B22
Richard Bertie, 2nd husband ; died 1582
Peregrine (Bertie) lord Willoughby de Eresby ; died 1601. B23
Mary, dau. of John (de Vere) earl of Oxford

### Arms

Or, a lion rampant, double queued, sable, armed and langued gules (Welles).
Or, fretty azure (Willoughby de Eresby).
Argent, three battering rams barways in pale proper, headed and garnished azure (Bertie).

# CHAPTER IV

## The Manor of Aisthorpe

### § THE IMMEDIATE LORDS

#### Hacon and the Woodthorpe Family

The chief lords and the mesne lords, whose descents have now been traced, received certain fixed charges and dues, whether of service and money or of homage and fealty, in respect of the manor, and had certain rights, such as the wardship and marriage of heirs. The immediate lords, whose history must now be told, were the men who successively possessed the manor and occupied its territory, whether in their own persons or by their officers or tenants, for their own profit. They had to satisfy the claims of the lords who were above them in the feudal hierarchy, but otherwise their position resembled that of the beneficial owner of an estate at the present day.

The descendants of a certain Hacon, who, in 1086, held a small estate in Hainton, were the immediate lords of Aisthorpe. Unfortunately, it has proved impossible, in spite of a fairly exhaustive search in the public records and in charters, to show with certainty that Hacon himself and his immediate descendants held the tenement in Aisthorpe, with which we are now concerned, in the twelfth century. But it may be observed that, from the time of Henry I, Hacon's descendants held land in Saleby and Thoresthorpe side by side with the descendants of Ragemer, who were the mesne lords of Aisthorpe ; and that in the earlier part of the thirteenth century they held the manor of Aisthorpe of Ragemer's heirs. It is not unlikely that the tenancy began in the twelfth century, or even with Hacon himself. Hacon's family was certainly connected with Aisthorpe in the twelfth century, for his grandson, Thomas of Saleby (E2)[1] made a grant of land in the parish to Sixhill priory. The story of Hacon's house is an interesting one in that it illustrates the rapid

[1] below, p. 72.

rise to a position of wealth and importance of a family of native descent.

¶1. Hacon of Hainton appears in Domesday Book as Acun, a tenant of Roger of Poitou, holding land in Hainton assessed at nine bovates.[1] His name suggests that he belonged to one of the Scandinavian families which were established in Lincolnshire before the Norman Conquest. It is stated in the inquest of service of 1212 that Hugh de Scoten' held in chief of the king six bovates in Hainton (*Heinton'*), and four bovates in Barkwith (*Barcwarh'*), and four bovates in Strubby (*Strubbi*) in the parish of Langton by Wragby; and that he gave them to Hacon of Hainton for the service of one knight; and further that Hacon and his heirs held them in 1212.[2] At the same date, Manasser Arsic held in chief of the king six bovates of land in South Willingham (*Wllingham*), which he gave to Hacon of Hainton (*Heinton'*) for the service of twenty shillings at a fixed ferm (*ad firmam finalem*); and John of Orby (*Orrebi*) held them in 1212.[3] Hacon was dead at the time of the Lindsey Survey, A.D. 1115-18, for his son William had then succeeded him.[4] Of his children three sons are known, of whom William was certainly the eldest. The order of birth of the other two is uncertain.

1. William of Saleby, or William of Hainton, or William Hacon, or William son of Hacon. He is called William of Wykeham (*Wiccamie*), the son of Hacon, in a notification of Alexander bishop of Lincoln that the canons of Lincoln have granted to him (William) and his heirs one carucate of land in Kelsey.[5] The date of the charter is prior to 20 July 1147, and the place referred to is Wykeham, an extinct village in the parish of Nettleton. In 1130 or 1133 he was sheriff of Lincolnshire.[6] He was seised of the following lands in 1115-18: seven-and-a-half bovates

[1] *D.B.*, 16/12 (vol. i, f. 352, col. 1).

[2] *Book of Fees* i, 170. By 'Hacon and his heirs,' we should understand 'Hacon's heirs,' since Hacon himself died about a hundred years earlier.

[3] *ibid.*, p. 171. [4] *L.S.*, 16/15 (f. 22).

[5] The Registrum of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, f. 184d., no. 1310.

[6] Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Registrum Antiquissimum, f. 49. W. Farrer in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* xxx, 281. W. Farrer, *An Outline Itinerary of Henry I*, p. 149.

in Cuxwold (*Cucualt*), which he held of the king, Ranulf Mischin, Alan de Perci, and the count of Mortain ; [1] one carucate and four bovates in Clee (*Cle*) and Thrunscoe (*Tirnesco*), which he held of Hugh de Val ; [2] and six-and-a-half bovates in South Willingham (*Wllingeheheim*), which he and Walter son of Walter held of Manasiet Arsic.[3] William also held a knight's fee in Saleby and Thoresthorpe of Alan of Craon in the time of Henry I,[4] as is proved by the following charter :

> Morice de Creon to all his men, French and English, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted to Thomas son of William, in fee and inheritance to himself and his heirs, the whole land which his father William held of my father and of me, to wit, in Salebeia and in Thorestorp : he and his heirs to hold of me and of my heirs by the service of one knight. Witnesses : Guy my son, Clarice my wife, Ralf de Creon, William de Bellind', Lambert de Muleton, Bodin de Fenne, Hog' de Sarz, Herbert the clerk, Brictmer my man, Richard Giffard, Simon son of William, Ralf Camberl'.[5]

The charter may be dated about 1151-1155, for William son of Hacon was alive *circa* 1150, and Alan of Craon was probably dead in 1155.[6]

About the year 1150, William son of Hacon, with Thomas his son and Ediva his own wife, founded the Gilbertine priory of Sixhill, endowing it with land, etc., in Sixhill, Tealby, North Willingham, and Nettleton, and with the church of Sixhill and a sixth part of the church of Nettleton.[7] William of Saleby had issue as follows :

i. Simon son of William, who witnessed the charter of Maurice of Craon, 1151-5. In 1146-56 he with his brother Thomas witnessed a charter of Gilbert II of Ghent (A4) granting land in Scampton

[1] *L.S.*, 8/15 (f. 13). The words *de rege* were interlined, probably *temp.* Henry II.

[2] *ibid.*, 9/4 (f. 14). [3] *ibid.*, 16/15 (f. 22).

[4] The tenement was returned by Maurice de Craon, in 1166, as belonging to his ancient fief, that is, from a time earlier than the death of Henry I in 1135 (*Red Book of the Exchequer* i, 384).

[5] *The Genealogist*, new series, xviii, 163, where the original text is printed.

[6] At that date it is his son Maurice, and not he himself, who appears in the Pipe Roll (*The Great Rolls of the Pipe*, 2-4 Hen. II, pp. 25, 84, 137-8).

[7] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, p. 1.

to Norwich priory.[1] Since Simon's name occurs before that of Thomas it may be that he was the elder of the two. In a grant to Bullington priory, probably a few years later, the order of the names is 'Thomas son of William Hacun and Simon his brother,' but that is probably due to the fact that Simon had meanwhile become a canon regular of the 'religion' of Sempringham,[2] and Thomas had become the head of the family. Since Simon is not associated with his father and brother in the foundation charter of Sixhill priory, it is probable that he had by that time entered the order of St Gilbert. Before 1187, Thomas granted to Sixhill priory, whatever he had under his lordship of Aisthorpe, in perpetual alms, for the souls of his father and mother, and especially for Simon his brother.[3]

ii. THOMAS OF SALEBY (£2), or Thomas son of William,[4] inherited his father's land, holding the knight's fee in Saleby and Thoresthorpe of Maurice of Craon in 1166, and other lands. He gave to Sixhill priory the churches of Saleby and Market Rasen (Estrasyn), and land in Hainton and Market Rasen.[5] He married a wife named Agnes, by whom he had a son William who died young, and a daughter Grace who, after being married four times, the first time when she was but five years old, died without issue in 1259. Grace was born when Thomas, her father, was an old man, and her legitimacy was contested in the king's court and in the court christian.[6]

i. A DAUGHTER, who married Robert de Hardreshull [Hartshill, co. Warwick], whose great-grandson, William de Hardreshull, succeeded, on the death of Grace in 1259, to Thomas of Saleby's land.

The latest date at which William of Saleby has been

[1] below, p. 106.
[2] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, pp. 42, 95.
[3] below, p. 73. [4] below, p. 72.
[5] Stenton, *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 3, 5, 10, 22, 25, 37.
[6] The story is told by R. C. Dudding, *History of Saleby*, pp. 13-20.

found alive is 29 July 1155, when he witnessed a grant of land in Great Sturton to Kirkstead abbey.[1]

II. Simon son of Hacon ℭ2. See below.

III. Ralf of Grimblethorpe, or Ralf son of Hacon, nicknamed the Abbot,[2] who married Aubrey, sister of Hugh Malet, and through her acquired land in Grimblethorpe, Welton le Wold, and South Cadeby (an extinct village situate between Grimblethorpe and Calcethorpe). This tenement, which was assessed at two carucates and two bovates, was held, in 1204-5 and 1212, by Ralf's grandson, William son of Simon son of Ralf, of Grimblethorpe, as one knight's fee, of the honour of Lancaster ;[3] and, in 1242, by Simon of Grimblethorpe, who was probably a son of the William of 1204-5.[4] Ralf and his wife and their son Simon were benefactors of Kirkstead abbey.[5] By a charter, *temp.* Henry II, Ralf confirms the gift of two bovates of land and a toft in Hainton which William his brother and lord made to the nuns of Sixhill when their mother was received into the fellowship of the priory.[6]

**ℭ2.** Simon son of Hacon was a son of Hacon of Hainton (C1).[7] Together with John and Anketin of Edlington (*Edlintun*) he, ' as Simon son of Hacon,' witnessed a grant by Ralf son of Gilbert (who held Scampton of Gilbert of Ghent) of land in Steeping, probably not later than 1150.[8] This is the only instance in which Simon himself, so far as is known, appears in a charter, though he is named in the description of his son William, who is called William son of Simon. From this, in view of the frequency with which the names of the other important members of his family occur in documents, and especially in the Sixhill priory charters, we should probably infer that he died about 1150, the approximate date of

[1] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 159*d*. A full account of his descendants is given by Mr Dudding, *op. cit.*

[2] Stenton, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

[3] W. Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, p. 198. *Book of Fees* i, 176.

[4] *Book of Fees* ii, 1054. [5] *Kirkstead Cartulary*, f. 84.

[6] Stenton, *op. cit.*, p. 25. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 36.

[7] above, p. 34. The descent suggested by Mr Dudding in the *History of Saleby*, pp. 25, 98-99, cannot be maintained.

[8] Hist. MSS Com., *MSS of the Earl of Ancaster*, p. 450.

the foundation of that house. He had three sons, the order of whose birth cannot be determined :

I. RALF OF EDLINGTON, or Ralf son of Simon of Edlington, or Ralf the Knight, son of Simon of Hainton, who, *circa* 1170-90, was a benefactor of Bardney abbey and of St Sepulchre's hospital, Lincoln.[1] Amongst his grants to Bardney he quitclaims Walter son of Swartebrand ' with all his issue which descends from him.' [2] Ralf also gave land in Edlington to Kirkstead abbey, the gifts being confirmed by William de Romara and Ranulf earl of Chester, and by his widow, Hawis de Diva, whose charter is witnessed by her brother Thomas.[3] One of Ralf's charters is witnessed by his sons, Hugh, Robert, and Simon.[4] He also gave to the chapter of Lincoln Adelsi son of Walter and two acres of land in Edlington.[5] His eldest son seems to have been the Thomas son of Ralf son of Simon, who released to earl Ranulf all that he or his father had held of the earl in Edlington (*Edelington*),[6]

II. WILLIAM OF WOODTHORPE (**C3**). See below.

III. ALAN OF WOODTHORPE, who in 28 Henry II, A.D. 1182, owed one hundred marks because he had married, without the king's licence, the daughter of Picot de Lascells, and granddaughter (*neptis*) of Alan son of Ruald the Constable, she being of the king's gift.[7] In the next three years he gradually reduced the fine to £21 6*s.* 8*d.*[8] In 32 Henry II (1185-6) he was dead, for William de Wudetorp, his brother, rendered account of the money, and paid £13 6*s.* 8*d.* into the treasury.[9] In 1189-90 William had reduced the debt to 35*s.*,[10] and continued paying the fine until at least 1196-7.[11] In the Pipe Roll of 1179-80, Richard de Merlai rendered account of 100 marks for having the daughter of Picot de Laceles,

[1] Bardney Cartulary, ff. 98d-100. [2] *ibid.*, f. 100.
[3] Kirkstead Cartulary, ff. 161d-163. [4] *ibid.*, f. 161d.
[5] Muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Dij, 73/2, no. 23.
[6] P.R.O., Great Coucher of the Duchy of Lancaster, ii, ff. 446, 451.
[7] P.R.S., xxxi, 56. [8] *ibid.*, xxxii, 66 ; xxxiii, 16 ; xxxiv, 84.
[9] *ibid.*, xxxvi, 72. Cf. *ibid.*, xxxvii, 69.
[10] *The Great Roll of the Pipe*, 1 Rich. I, p. 58.
[11] P.R.O., *Pipe Roll*, no. 42. mem. 20.

the granddaughter of Alan son of Ruald, with her rights, with the king's good pleasure.[1] In 1183-4 he paid the last instalment of this sum, and was quit.[2] It is evident that Alan of Woodthorpe died without issue.

¶3. William of Woodthorpe, also called William son of Simon, married a daughter of Alan of Craon, son of the Guy of Craon who was a tenant in chief in 1086. A charter of Henry II, in favour of Louth Park abbey, which has been preserved in a royal *inspeximus* dated 24 January 1313-14, confirms the gift of lands which Alan de Creun [3] and Muriel his wife, and Alan's son-in-law, William son of Simon, made to the monks, consisting of underwood (*de terra bruscosa*) in the fields of Wdetorp.[4] When Maurice of Craon (*Crohom*), in 1166, made his return of the knights' fees which were held of him, William son of Simon was entered as the holder of half a knight's fee, and the tenement was declared to be a new feoffment, that is, it had been created by Maurice or his father after the death of Henry I in 1135. William's marriage supplies a sufficient reason for the grant.[5] Later documents shew that the land lay in Thoresthorpe in the parish of Saleby, Strubby [near Saleby], Woodthorpe in the parish of Strubby, Wyham, and Sloothby in the parish of Willoughby in the Marsh.

William of Woodthorpe granted to Greenfield priory, *temp.* Henry II, whatever he and his men had in Mátthekér. This land is in Thoresthorpe, and is still called Matt Car. It adjoins the western boundary of the southern part of that hamlet. The charter is witnessed by Alan son of William de Wdetórp.[6] This gift, and the gift of one bovate in Farforth, which are described as being made by William de Wdetorp and Alan his son, were confirmed by Hugh I, bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1189-95, and by William bishop of Lincoln, *circa* 1202.[7] William witnessed a grant, which must be dated

[1] P.R.S., xxix, 73. [2] *ibid.*, xxxiii, 34.
[3] By an obvious mistake, the document has *Ereun*, which the Calendar has rendered *Erenn*, instead of *Creun*.
[4] *Calendar of the Charter Rolls* iii, 248.
[5] *Red Book of the Exchequer* i, 385.
[6] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 102; cp. *ibid.*, p. 78.
[7] B.M., Harl. Chart., 43 H 22 and 25.

before 1194, and is probably *circa* 1590, of Philip of Kyme to Kirkstead abbey.[1]

**C4.** Alan of Woodthorpe, son of William son of Simon (C3), was living in the time of Henry II. He married Beatrice of Farforth. In 1208-9,

> Thomas de Wuttorp paid fifteen marks in order that the whole land which Beatrice de Faierford had held in dower of the gift of Alan of Wuttorp, whose heir Thomas was, with all the chattels found there, might be taken into the king's hand, and that Simon of Kyme, and Philip his son, and Robert son of Gilbert, and Simon Huggedieuell, and Robert son of Guy, and Walter the priest's son, and Hugh of Faierford might be attached before the king [to shew] by what warrant they intruded themselves into the said land.[2]

This entry suggests that Beatrice was lately dead. About 1225, Philip of Kyme confirmed to Greenfield priory whatever Alan son of William son of Simon gave to that house in the village and territory of Farforth (*Farford*)[3]; and, after 1217, Earl Ranulf of Chester quitclaimed to the same house one bovate in Farforth (*Farford*), the gift of his man, Alan of Woodthorpe (*Wdetorp*).[4] In 1202, Thomas de Wottorp was a surety in a suit about land in Harpswell.[5] Alan, who was dead in 1208, was succeeded by his son,

**C5.** Sir Thomas of Woodthorpe, knight. No document has been found in which he is specifically mentioned as the son of Alan; but the evidence of his parentage is sufficient. He is too young to have been Alan's brother, and too old to make it at all probable that he was Alan's grandson. Moreover, he must have been Alan's son or grandson since he and his descendants held the half knight's fee in Farforth which Alan's wife brought him. In 1212, Thomas held half a knight's fee in the wapentake of Calcewath, namely, in Woodthorpe (*Wdetorp*) [and elsewhere], of Oliver de Vaux (*de Vas*), who held it of the king in chief of the honour of Craon (*Crune*).[6] Unfortunately, the inquest of that year gives no information about Aisthorpe and Farforth.

[1] Hist. MSS Com., *MSS of the Earl of Ancaster*, 450.
[2] *Pipe Roll*, 11 John; quoted in B. M., Addit. MS 6118, f. 172d.
[3] B. M., Harl. Chart. 52 G 45. [4] *ibid.*, 52 A, 16.
[5] D. M. Stenton, *Lincolnshire Assize Rolls*, L.R.S., xxii, 78.
[6] *Book of Fees* i, 161.

Thomas granted to the monks of Kirkstead, in alms, his meadow lying on the north side of Heuedlanddaile in Scampton, being eighteen perches in breadth and sixty perches in length, as measured by the rod or perch of fourteen feet :

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Wodetorp dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmaui deo et sancte Marie et monachis de Kyrk' in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pratum meum in Heuedlanddaile . scilicet de aquilonali parte eiusdem decem et octo perticatas in latum . et lx perticatas in longum per perticam xiiijcim . pedum . Habend*um* et tenend*um* libere et quiete ab omni seculari seruitio et consuetudine et exactione . Et liberum introitum et exitum sibi et aueriis suis ad ipsum pratum . Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus omnia predicta predictis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum . Testibus Willelmo de Brotlesbi decano.[1]

A royal charter, dated 18 February 1313-14, in favour of Louth Park abbey, confirms to the monks Thomas de Wdetorp's gift of ten acres of meadow in Huttoft (*Hotoft'*).[2]

In 1228-9, Sir Thomas de Wudetorpe, knight, presented to the rectory of Farforth (*Fareford*).[3] He was dead in 1239, when his successor presented to the rectory of Aisthorpe.[4] He married a wife named Hawis, who presented to the church of Farforth (*Farford*) in 1242-3, and again in 1246-7. In the first case she is described as Hawis de Gisney, which was not improbably her maiden name, and in the second instance as the lady Hawis, relict of Sir Thomas de Wudetorp.[5]

**C6.** William of Woodthorpe, the successor, and probably the son of Thomas of Woodthorpe (C5), held half a knight's fee in Thoresthorpe, Woodthorpe (*Uudethorp*), Withern (*Wyern'*), Strubby, Maltby [le Marsh], and Sloothby (*Slotheby*), of Petronilla of Craon (*Croum*), who held of the king in chief ;[6] half a knight's fee in Farforth (*Starforthe*) and Maidenwell (*Maydanwelle*) of Simon of Kyme, who held of the earl of Ferrers of ancient feoffment ;[7] and half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Astorp*) of Robert of Well, who held of Gilbert of Ghent, who himself held of the king in chief of ancient

[1] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 104, no. xl. Charter no. xlii on the same folio shews that the meadow was in Scampton, with the manor of which place, it will be remembered, Aisthorpe was closely connected.
[2] *Calendar of the Charter Rolls* iii, 266. [3] L.R.S., ix, 169.
[4] *ibid.*, p. 139. [5] L.R.S., xi, 67, 91.
[6] *Book of Fees* ii, 1059, 1090. [7] *ibid.*, pp. 1054, 1090.

feoffment.[1] He was a juror for the wapentake of Calcewath for the inquest of 1242.[2] William de Wudethorp presented a clerk to the rectory of Aisthorp (*Alethorp*) in 1239.[3] In the visitation of Lincolnshire in 1562-4, he is entered as a knight, but the authority is not one that can be trusted, though the fact is likely enough.[4] He was dead in 1262, for an inquisition post mortem of that year states that William de Hardredeshull died seised of one knight's fee in Saleby (*Salebi*), whereof five-sixths were of the fee of the heirs of Petronilla de Vaus (née Petronilla of Craon), and one-sixth of the fee of the heirs of William de Wodetorp'.[5] He left three daughters and coheirs:

I. ALICE, who married Richard Marke. She probably received the half fee in Farforth as her portion.[6] This, in 1346, was held by John Dacres and Gilbert Bradelowe.[7]

II. MAUD, who received the half fee in Woodthorpe, Thoresthorpe, etc.[8] She married Sir Hugh Bernake, knight,[6] of Bernake hall in Burgh le Marsh, whose great-granddaughter, Maud Bernake, married Ralf lord Cromwell, who in her right acquired Tattershall castle.

III. ELIZABETH ℭ7. See below.

[1] *ibid.*, p. 1064. [2] *ibid.*, p. 1057.
[3] below, p. 117. [4] *The Genealogist*, old series, iv, 189, 254.
[5] *Calendar of Inq.* i, no. 526. Mr Dudding (*Hist. of Saleby*, p. 25) is right in making this William the last male of his line. See also *ibid.*, p. 100, where, however, it should have been made plain that 'Sir William de Woodthorpe Knight' in the last paragraph is the same person as 'William de Woodthorpe' in the third paragraph.
[6] *The Genealogist*, old series, iv, 254. Dudding, *op. cit.*, 100-103.
[7] *Feudal Aids* iii, 221.
[8] See *Feudal Aids* iii, 220. In the assessment for the Aid of 1303, it is stated that William de Wodethorp held one fee (*rectius* half a fee) in Thoresthorp and elsewhere which William de Wodethorp heretofore held (*ibid.*, p. 164). In 1303, however, William had been long dead, and his heirs were holding the land.

## CHAPTER V

## The Manor of Aisthorpe

### ℭ THE IMMEDIATE LORDS (*continued*)

#### The Families of Bozon *or* Kirton, and Sawley

**ℭ7.** Elizabeth of Woodthorpe, the third daughter and coheir of William of Woodthorpe (**ℭ6**), inherited the manor of Aisthorpe. In 1303 she is described as Elizabeth, lady of Aisthorpe, and as holding half a knight's fee, less a sixtieth part, in Aisthorpe (*Assthorp*), which William de Underthorp [1] formerly held. The prior of Sixhill was the tenant of the said sixtieth part, which had also been formerly held by William de Underthorp.[2] Elizabeth married Peter Bozon or Boson, of Kirton or Kirketon, not later than June 1272. In that month, as 'Peter called Boson de Kyrketon,' he presented a clerk to the rectory of Aisthorpe; and he presented again, in 1285, as 'Peter Bozun, lord of Asthorp.' After his death, Elizabeth, who is described as 'relict of Peter de Kirketon,' presented to the rectory in 1300 and 1310; and, as 'Elizabeth de Kirketon in 1303.[3] On 1 August 1273, 'Peter Buzun de Asthorp' witnessed a charter granting a courtyard in Scampton to Kirkstead abbey.[4] In 1311, it was found that Elizabeth Bozon held of Adam of Well, deceased, one knight's fee in Aisthorpe (*Asthorp*) and Alford, which was valued at £10 a year.[5] Elizabeth de Kerketon paid to the subsidy of a twentieth granted to the king in 1327-8.[6] She was presumably dead in 1333, since her heir paid to the subsidy in that year.[7]

Peter Bozon's origin is uncertain. There are many scattered references to the families of Bozon and Kirton,

[1] *Underthorp* is a mistake for *Uudethorp*.
[2] *Feudal Aids* iii, 131. [3] below, p. 117.
[4] B. M., Harl. Chart. 52 E 16.
[5] above, p. 28. This should probably be half a knight's fee.
[6] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 135/11, m. 26d.
[7] *ibid.*, 135/16, m. 6.

but no satisfactory pedigrees have appeared in print. At Kirton in Holland there was a family which took its name from the place. Sir John de Kyrketon, of Kirton in Holland, paid to the subsidy of 1333 ;[1] and he was summoned to parliament as a baron from 1362 to 1367, when he died without issue. A pedigree in the visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4, states that Elizabeth Woodthorpe married Peter Kirton, and had a son, Sir Robert Kirton, knight, whose granddaughter married Sir Humphrey Littlebury, knight ;[2] but the evidence of documents contradicts this descent. In 1334, the heirs of John Bosoun or Bozoun or Bozun held one-third of a knight's fee in Kirton in Holland of John de Multon of Egremund.[3] There was also a manor of Bosonhalle or Bosomhall in Kirton down to the sixteenth century.[4] This evidence points to Kirton in Holland as Peter Bozon's home, and ambitious pedigrees have been built on flimsier evidence. But the Kirketons or Bozons appear elsewhere side by side. At Screveton in Nottinghamshire, near the Foss Way, there was, from the early part of the thirteenth century, a family of Bozon who held a manor there, and had also the manor of Adstock in Buckinghamshire.[5] Between Screveton and the now adjoining parish of Carcolston there was in former days a parish called Kirketon, the manor of which was held by a family which took its name from the place.[6] This parish, which long ago disappeared, must not be confounded with the still existing parish of Kirton near Walesby, in Nottinghamshire. It is probable that the Bozons and Kirtons of Nottinghamshire belong to the same stock as those who are found in Lincolnshire ; but it would be hazardous to guess from which of the two counties the Kirtons of Aisthorpe took their name.

Peter and Elizabeth had issue :

I. Ralf Bozon or Kirton, ℭ8. See below.

II. John of Kirton (*Kirketon*), who had two sons :

[1] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 135/14.
[2] *The Genealogist*, old series, iv, 189.
[3] *Calendar of Inq.* vii, pp. 432, 437.
[4] P.R.O., Feet of Fines 142/139, no. 31 ; 145/165, no. 17 ; Hen. VIII, bundle 25, file 156, no. [21].
[5] Thoroton, *History of Nottinghamshire* i, 246-7. *Feudal Aids* iv, 92-101. *Calendar of Inq.* iv, no. 269.
[6] Thoroton, *op. cit.*, i, 248-9.

i. PETER OF KIRTON. ℭ10. See below.

ii. EDMUND OF KIRTON, who left a daughter and heiress,

OLIVE OF KIRTON, ℭ11. See below.

III. PETER OF KIRTON (*Kirketon*), who was instituted to the rectory of Aisthorpe in succession to his brother Ralf, 14 February 1302-3, on his mother's presentation. At that time he was almost twenty-five years old, and had been ordained acolyte.[1]

ℭ8. RALF BOZON OR KIRTON (*de Kirketon*), of Aisthorpe, was instituted to the rectory of Aisthorpe, 4 October 1300, and resigned it in 1303.[2] In the record of institution he is described as 'clerk,' that is, he was a clergyman, but it would seem to be implied that he had not been ordained even as an acolyte. In those days, institution to a rectory, unlike admission to a vicarage, did not involve residence or the personal performance of the spiritual duties. In 1335 Ralf himself presented to the rectory.[3] In 1333 he paid to the subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth granted to the king.[4] Ralf married Joan of Holywell (*de Hellewell*), who survived him, and held the manor of Aisthorpe for her life. Ralf himself died 25 September 1341. On 6 October 1340[5] the testament of 'Ralf Bozoun de Asthorp' was exhibited and proved before Simon of Islep, canon of Lincoln, the bishop's commissary, who under the bishop's seal committed the administration of all Ralf's goods in the diocese of Lincoln to Thomas the son and heir of the deceased, one of the executors named in the will, reserving power to grant administration to Walter, another executor.[6] Unfortunately the will was not copied into the register.

A writ was issued, 28 January 1352-3, directing that an inquisition post mortem be held touching the land of which Ralf de Kirketon of Asthorp died possessed. At the inquisition,

[1] below, p. 117. [2] *ibid.* [3] below, p. 118.
[4] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 135/16, m. 6, col. 1.
[5] The date should be 1341, which is the date given in the inquisition post mortem, where the days both of the week and of the month are stated. The entries in the episcopal register are not always in chronological order, and this is sometimes a source of confusion.
[6] Reg. v, f. 82*d*.

which was duly held at Lincoln, on 13 May 1353, the jurors said that Ralf died on the Tuesday next after the feast of St Matthew, 25 September 1341, seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of 'Asthorpe,' which he held by knight service of John de Well' (son and heir of Adam de Well') who was under age, and in the king's wardship. They said also that the manor was worth £10 a year in all its issues; and that a certain Thomas de Asthorp was Ralf's son and next heir, being thirty-eight years old and more.[1] On 16 December following the escheator was ordered to deliver the manor of Aisthorpe to Thomas as son and heir of Ralf de Kirketon, since the king had taken his fealty.[2] It was not long, however, before Thomas lost the manor on the ground that he was illegitimate, being proved to be the son of Ralf by a certain Margaret Sparowe. The documents which are cited below disclose an interesting story. Thomas de Asthorp witnessed a charter relating to land in Thorpe le Fallows, 30 September 1355.[3]

**C9.** JOAN, widow of Ralf Bozon, held the manor after her husband's death, in 1341, for the term of her life. She seems to have been dead in 1345, at which date her successor was dealing with the advowson.

**C10.** PETER OF KIRTON (*de Kirketon*), the elder son of John of Kirton, son of Peter Bozon or Kirton, by Elizabeth of Woodthorpe (C7), succeeded to the manor as next heir after Joan's death. Prior to 1345, he alienated the advowson of the church appendant to the manor, with one acre of the glebe land, to Sir Adam II de Welle (B10), knight.[4] On 25 August 1349, he died 'in the time of the pestilence,' seised of the manor of Aisthorpe, which he held of John de Welle (B11), who was under age and in the king's wardship. He had no issue, and Olive (C11), his brother Edmund's daughter, a child of about two years old, was his heir.

On 1 September 1354, a royal writ was issued, and in obedience thereto an inquisition after the death of Peter de Kirketon was held by S. de Skypwyth and John Gaunt, two of the king's justices, at Alford, on Sunday, the feast of St

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., file 121 (8).
[2] *Calendar of Fine Rolls* vi, 382.
[3] p. 90. [4] above, p. 28.

Matthew, 1354. The jurors said that Ralf Bozon of 'Asthorp,' who was seised of the manor of 'Asthorp,' begat a certain Thomas de Asthorp by a certain single-woman, called Margaret Sparowe, and afterwards took to wife a certain Joan de Hellewell; and, after matrimony was so celebrated between them, Ralf did cleave back again to Margaret, and lay with her in the embraces of adultery, as appeared by a process taken against him by the bishop of the place, until by the coercion of holy Church he did cleave to Joan his wife. They also said that Ralf divested himself of the manor, and received an estate in it, to hold to himself and Joan and his heirs; but that he died without an heir of his body. Further, that Joan held the manor for the term of her life; and that after her death Peter de Kirketon, son of John de Kirketon, the brother of Ralf de Asthorp, was seised of the manor as Ralf's kinsman and next heir. They said further that Peter alienated the advowson of the church of the manor, with one acre of glebe land, to a certain Adam de Welle, knight; and that Peter died seised in his demesne as of fee of the residue of the manor, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St Bartholomew [25 August], 1349; and that the manor was held of John de Welle, son and heir of Adam de Welle, who was under age and in the king's wardship; and they said that the manor was worth £10 a year; and that Olive, daughter and heir of Edmund de Kirketon, Peter's brother, was Peter's kinswoman and next heir because he died with no heir of his body; and that she was now of the age of seven years and more. They also said that William Gramary and Warin de Bassyngburn, knight, occupied the manor for four years after Peter's death, and took the profits of it; and that Thomas de Asthorp, son of Margaret Sparwe, who was a bastard, claiming that he was son and heir of Ralf de Asthorp, occupied the manor for a great time, and still occupied it, unjustly and to the hurt and lesion of the king, and to Olive's disherison.[1]

On 10 October, a royal writ commanded the sheriff of Lincolnshire to summon Thomas de Asthorp to be in the king's chancery on the morrow of St Martin [12 November], to show cause why the manor should not be taken into the king's hand during Olive's minority, and to answer for the

[1] P.R.O., Placita in Cancellaria, file 2, no. 6.

issues during the time when he occupied it. On that day, the sheriff returned that he had admonished Thomas, by Ralf Mathewe de Asthorp and Hugh de Bekeryng of 'Brotelby,' to be in the king's chancery. On the same day, Thomas appeared in his own person, and said that he was the son and heir of Ralf Bozon, and that Peter de Kirketon was not seised of the manor, and this he was ready to prove by the country. William de Skipwith, who sued for the king, said that Thomas was a bastard, and that Peter was seised of the manor, and this he proffered to prove for the king. Therefore a day was given to Thomas to appear before the king on 19 April 1355, and the sheriff was commanded to cause twenty-four knights and other true and lawful men of his bailwick to come and recognize the truth of the matter.[1]

On 28 January 1354-5, the king commanded William de Shareshull and his fellow-justices to try the case. Thomas appeared before the justices on 19 April and 27 July 1355. On 13 October, before the king, there appeared Simon de Kegworth, the king's attorney, Thomas by his attorney, and H. Grene and William Skypwyth, the justices who brought the record of the jury's verdict in the plea which had been held before them, in these words [*slightly abbreviated*] :

> Afterwards, at the day and place within contained, before Henry Grene and William de Skypwyth, justices, [etc.], came a certain John de Geynesburgh who sues for the king, and likewise Thomas de Asthorp, and also the jurors came, who, having been charged and sworn concerning the premises, say on their oath that the aforesaid Thomas is a bastard and that Peter de Kirketon died seised of the manor, and held that manor on the day of his death of the heir of Adam de Welle by knight service ; and they say that that manor is worth ten marks yearly ; and that the aforesaid Thomas occupied it from the feast of St James the Apostle in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the king who now is [25 July 1354], and as yet occupies it ; and that a certain Warin de Bassyngbourn occupied the manor aforesaid for two years next before the feast aforesaid of St James the Apostle ; and that a certain William Gramory occupied it for three years next before the occupation of Warin ; and that Peter de Kirketon died at the time of the pestilence ; and that after his death there were many occupiers of the manor. Therefore it is adjudged that the lord the king have execution against Thomas in respect of the manor aforesaid [etc].

The sheriff was commanded to cause to come before the king, in the octave of St Martin next to come, the aforesaid

[1] *ibid.*

Thomas, Warin, and William to satisfy the king in respect of the occupation of the manor. On 24 November 1363, a writ of *Certiorari* was issued with respect to the suit between the king and Thomas de Asthorp.[1] The proceedings dragged slowly on and, at some date after 1370, there was a view of the account of Thomas de Asthorp, son and heir of Ralf Bozon of Asthorp', of the profits of the manor occupied by him from 25 July 1354 to 13 October 1355, that is, for a year and eighty-two days. Thomas charged himself with £6 13*s.* 4*d.* for the profits for one year, and with 33*s.* 4*d.* for the remainder of the time.[2] Thus Olive recovered her inheritance.

In the circumstances of Thomas of Aisthorpe's birth, of his recognition by his father, and of his claim to the family inheritance, it is possible to see merely the story of a vulgar intrigue ; but it is more probable that we have a survival of the marriage customs of his Danish ancestors, which allowed a viking, without loss of credit, to have a wife at every port he visited, and raised no bar to the succession of William the Bastard to the duchy of Normandy. The king's justices, and also holy Church, refused to recognize these irregular unions, but ancient customs die hard.

**¶11.** Olive of Kirton (*de Kirketon*), daughter of Edmund of Kirton,[3] was born about 1347. On 16 February 1355-6 the king committed to Robert de Horneby the custody of the manor of Asthorp and the wardship of Olive, and her marriage, with the stipulation that it should be without disparagement, that is, that she should not be wedded to a man of inferior rank. Horneby paid £10 a year for the wardship, and a single sum of fifty marks for the marriage. If Olive died under age and unmarried, he was to have the wardship and marriage of her heir, and so on from heir to heir, until he was able to give one of the heirs in marriage. His sureties were John of Lancaster, parson of the church of Titchwell, co. Norfolk, and John of Clapham, parson of the church of Croxby, co. Lincoln.[4] In 1397 the heirs of Robert de Horneby

[1] P.R.O., Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 67, file 2, no. 45.
[2] P.R.O., Ministers' Accounts, bundle 909, no. 1.
[3] above, p. 45.
[4] P.R.O., L.T.R., Originalia Rolls, 30 Edward III, (115), m. 1.

held half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe of Sir John Beaumont, the chief lord.[1]

Olive married, before 1372, William Sawley (*de Salley*) [2] of Sawley in the West Riding of Yorkshire. She and her husband, on 13 October 1371, conveyed the manor of Aisthorp, and two bovates and seventeen acres of land and seven acres of meadow in Bentley, near Doncaster, and Little Smeaton (*Parua Smetheton*), near Wentbridge, co. York, to John of Acaster and William Quixlay and the heirs of John for two hundred marks of silver.[3] Owing to the lack of further documents the object of this transaction is obscure, but it may have been a mortgage. On 24 April 1384, by a fine between Margaret daughter of William son of Robert de Horneby, plaintiff, and William de Horneby, parson of the church of St Michael on Wyre, and John de Horneby, parson of Tatham, both places being in Lancashire, deforciants, William and John granted the lands specified in the preceding fine to Margaret and the heirs of her body, with remainder, in default of such heirs, to Robert son of Robert and Olive Salley, and the heirs of his body, with remainder, in medieties, to Robert's sisters, Katherine and Ellen, and their respective heirs; with remainder to either of the two sisters and her heirs in default of issue of the other; and, finally, with remainder to the right heirs of Olive. For this Margaret gave William and John £100 sterling.[4]

William Sawley died before 1410.

**C12.** Robert Sawley, son of William and Olive (C11), married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of John Saxton, of Saxton, co. York, W.R. In 1409, a dispute arose about the possession of the manor of Aisthorpe. Robert Sawley alleged that Margaret de Horneby was dead without heirs of her body, and that, under the terms of the fine of 1384, he ought to have possession of the manor, whereas a certain Gilbert de Kyghley had entered into it, and was holding it. On 31 January 1409-10, Robert and his mother Olive came into court at Westminster, and added to their

[1] above, p. 26.
[2] For this family, see *The Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. Joseph Foster, p. 114.
[3] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 288/49, no. 725.
[4] *ibid.*, 289/53, no. 99.

allegation that a certain Roger Burgeys of Bentley had entered into the land at Bentley, and a certain John Dronffeld into the land at Little Smeaton, and a writ, returnable on 7 April 1410, was granted to Robert to cause them to come and shew cause why the lands should not remain to him. On 7 April Robert appeared, and Olive by her attorney. Gilbert did not come, and the sheriff of Lincoln returned that he had warned him by John Rouston of 'Asthorp' and Thomas Wydow of the same. It was therefore adjudged that Robert have execution by default against Gilbert in respect of the manor of 'Asthorp,' and the case against the other defendants was adjourned to the morrow of St John the Baptist. In the Trinity term Dronffeld did not come, and Robert obtained judgement against him. The case against Burgeys was adjourned till 13 October, pending the issue of a mandate to the bailiff of the liberty of Tickhill (*Tikhill*) to summon him. Afterwards, Gilbert, alleging that the writ of 31 January was insufficient and quashable, and that the judgement thereupon was in error, obtained a writ to the sheriff of Lincoln commanding him to summon Robert and Olive to be before the king. After various adjournments, on 8 July 1411, Gilbert came before the justices at Westminster, and Robert, who had been summoned by Roger Sharp and John Bokeland, both of Aisthorpe, also appeared. Gilbert said that the writ, by virtue of which Robert obtained execution against him, did not make mention that Margaret de Horneby was dead without an heir issuing from her body, and so was insufficient and quashable, and that the justices had erred in their judgement. Robert said that there was no error in the judgement. It was adjudged that the former judgement be revoked, and that Gilbert be restored to the manor, together with its issues from the day of the former judgement to the present time.[1]

The case is difficult to understand, because the writ, as certified by the keeper of the writs, states that 'Margaret is dead without an heir begotten of her body.' Be that as it may, 'Robert Sallay de Saxton,' esquire, is returned, in 1421, as the tenant of the manor, which was stated to be held by the service of half a knight's fee; and the estate

[1] P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll, no. 601, m. 31.

certainly remained in the possession of his family.[1] Robert was dead in January 1473-4, when Margaret his widow was living.[2]

**C13.** WILLIAM SAWLEY, of Saxton, son of Robert Sawley (C12), married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Oughtred, knight, by whom he had three daughters and co-heirs:

I. MARGARET SAWLEY, was married, first, to —— Brand, by whom she had a son and heir John Brand, who was of age in 1492; and, secondly, to William Hungate, eldest son of William Hungate, of Burnby, co. York, E.R., whose descendants held the manor of Saxton.[3]

II. ELIZABETH SAWLEY, was, in 1492, the wife of Thomas Dayvill, esquire.

III. AGNES SAWLEY, **C14.** See chapter VI.

William Sawley died 26 July 1492.

[1] *Feudal Aids* iii, 358.
[2] *Calendar of Inq. p. m.*, Henry VII, i, no. 780.
[3] *ibid.*

## CHAPTER VI

# The Manor of Aisthorpe

## ℭ THE IMMEDIATE LORDS (*continued*)

### The Amcotts and Broughton Families, and the later Lords of the Manor

**ℭ14.** Agnes Sawley, the daughter and coheir of William Sawley (C13), inherited the manor of Aisthorpe. She married William Amcotts, of Amcotts,[1] co. Lincoln, and they had an only son and heir, Alexander Amcotts (**ℭ15**).

William Amcotts married, secondly, Agnes, daughter and heiress of John Sutton, by Alice daughter and heiress of John Saxton, by the daughter and heir of John son of William Astrop of Astrop. Alice seems to have been a cousin of William Amcotts' first wife. 'Astrop' is probably to be identified with Haysthorpe, in the parish of Burton Agnes, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. By his second wife, William Amcotts had three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, Sir Henry Amcotts, knight, was lord mayor of London in 1548, and died 5 September, 1554.[2]

William Amcotts died in 1506.

**ℭ15.** Alexander Amcotts, esquire, of Amcotts and Aisthorpe, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of —— FitzStephen or Stephenson. In 1541 he acquired from Thomas Burton, of Cotes by Stow, the land in Thorpe in the Fallows, which belonged to the manor of Ingleby, namely, three cottages, seven tofts, forty acres of arable land, five acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, and sixpence of rent.[3] He obtained a confirmation of the following arms and crest,

[1] For this family, which had been settled at Amcotts and in the neighbourhood since the thirteenth century, see *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, ed. A. R. Maddison, pp. 14-19, Harleian Society's Publ., vol. L, 14-19, but this pedigree needs verification. See also *The Genealogist*, old series, iii, 339. It is beyond the purpose of this volume to give a full history of the Amcotts family.

[2] Maddison, *op. cit.*, p. 14. [3] below, p. 104.

5 October 1554: *Arms:* Argent, a tower triple-turretted azure, between three standing cups covered of the last; *Crest:* A squirrel sejant gules, collared or, mordant an acorn of the second. By an indenture, dated 1 September 1546, he enfeoffed William Plumpton, of Plumpton, co. York, John Sheffyld, of Croxby, co. Lincoln, Robert Hawdenbye the elder, of Hawdenby, co. York, Thomas Estofte, of Estofte, co. York, esquires, and William Hall, of Tealby, co. Lincoln, gentleman, of his manors of Aistrope, Amcottes, Welton [by Lincoln], Ryland, Thorpe in le Falloes, and Garthorpe, co. Lincoln, to hold to the use of himself for his life; with remainder to his son and heir, John Amcottes, and his heirs male; and with remainders successively in tail male to Robert, Paul, Vincent, and Matthew, his own sons, and to Henry and Hamond, his brothers; with remainder to his own heirs.[1]

Alexander Amcotts died at Aisthorpe, 31 January 1556-7. An inquisition post mortem was held at Lincoln castle, 23 April 1557, by which it was found that he died seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor, etc., of Amcotts, held of Edward Clinton as of the manor of Crowle in free socage and by a rent of ten shillings and suit of court; of the manor of and lands in Aistrope, which were held of Richard Bartew [Bertie] and Katherine his wife, duchess of Suffolk, as of their manor of Alford (*Awforthe*) and Well, by the service of one sparrowhawk and a rent of two shillings a year and suit of court, and they were worth £16 a year beyond reprises; of three messuages, seven tofts, forty acres of land, five acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, and sixpence of rent in Thorpe in le Falloes, which lately by hereditary descent belonged to Richard Burton, gentleman, and were held of Alexander Amcotts the younger, son of the said John Amcotts, in free socage, as of his manor of Thorpe in le Falloes, by fealty and suit of court, and they were worth £3 6*s.* 8*d.* a year beyond reprises; of nine messuages, one hundred and fifty acres of land and pasture, and fifteen acres of meadow in Welton and Rylond next Donham; and of one messuage, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, five acres of pasture in Garthorpe. Further, it was found that these lands ought to remain to Alexander's son John under the settlement of 1 September

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 107, no. 64.

1546, and to the heirs male of his body; and that the said John was of the age of forty-seven years, six months, and three days, and more.[1] Alexander's will is as follows:

In the name of the father the sonne and the holy goste thre persons and one god amen the xvjth day of December in the yere of our lord god mcccccIvj I Alex' Amcottes of Asthorpe in the countye of Lincoln Esquyer with a holle full and perfytt mynde and good remembraunce nott knowing the tyme that godd shall call me to his mercye and wyllyng to sett and make a good derection and order of all suche goodes cattalles and dettes as god of his moste infynytt goodnes hayth indewed me withall myndyng therby to avoyd all maner of contencion stryff and debate that here after may ryse happen and chaunce by reason of my goodes or otherways dothe orden constitute and make my laste will and testament in maner and forme folowinge and by this my sayd will and testament dothe revoke and adnichilate all other former willes and testamentes by me mayd or by my consent cawsed to be mayd ffyrst and principally I commend and betake my soule to the mercye of almyghtie god desyrynge most hertely our blyssyd lady mother of our savyor Jhesus cryste and all the holy company of heven to pray for me and faythfully trystyng to have the fruycion of his godhed by the meryttes of our saviour Jhesus cryste moste byttyr passion and cruell dethe and my body to be buryed within the chauncell of the paryshe churche of saynt Peteres in Asthorpe Item I bequethe to the poore people in Asthorpe xiij s. iiij d. to the poore people in Scampton' vj s. viij d. To the poore people at Thorpe in the fallowes vj s. viij d. to the poore people in Brattilbye vj s. viij d. to the poore peple in Camryngham vj s. viij d. to the poore peple in Welton' and Ryland xiij s. iiij d. Also I gyff to John' Compton' my sonne in lawe vj s. viij d. for a token Also I bequethe to anne Comp[ton] his doughter vi li. to be delywered to her when she commythe to thage of xxj yeres Also I bequethe to Alex' Comptonne iiij li whenne he commythe to thage of xxj yeres Also I bequethe to my sonne in lawe John' Sheffeld my beste gown' and to hym and my doughter his wyff to ether of them' vj s. viij d. for a token' Also I bequethe to Vincent Sheffeld ther sonne xiij s. iiij d. when' he shall comme to thage of xxj yeres I bequethe to the reste of his children' emongeste them' xxvj s. viij d. when' they shall comme to thage of xxj yeres Item I bequeth to my sonne John Amcottes and his hayres male my beste standynge fether bedd in the hey chamber with the sylke curtanes one bolster ij pillowes ij blankyttes one payre of shettes and one coueryng for the same to be an hayre lomme Item I bequethe to my sayd sonne John' Amcottes and his hayre male a greate rede arke and the greatyste leyd and the mashfatt and the gylfatt and vj barrilles to be all hayre lommes Item I bequeth to my sayd sonne John' Amcottes and his hayres male all my tymber To my doughter in lawe his wyff vj s. viij d. for a token Item I bequeth to and emongeste his children' when' they shall comme to lawfull age of xxj yeres xxvj s. viij d. Also I gyff to my sayd sonne John Amcottes my sylver salte with the couer having my armes graven'

[1] *ibid.*

vpon ytt and ytt lykwyse to be an hayre lomme Also to hym my said sonne John all my implementes in my hall excepte a rounde table and ij chayres and to my sayd sonne John Amcottes all the bordes in my kytchyn' my greatist bras pott iij spyttes a rekyn' cobberdes and a gallowe tree all wiche thinges I will shall remayn and be hayre lommes Also I gyff to my sayd sonne John Amcottes the leace of this towne of Asthrope and all the commodytes to the same leace belonging Also I bequethe to my sayd sonne John a hundreth shepe and all my corne after my funerall expenses be mayd my goodes devyded and my will provyd excepte iiij quarters of barlee wiche I gyff to Mathewe my sonne all wiche shepe and corne before mencyoned I do gyff hym in recompence of Hill dyke wich I have gyven to my said sonne Mathew Also I gyff to my sonne Vincent x li. and his wyff my doughter vj s. viij d. Also I gyff to my sonne Mathewe xx li. and the bedd that I lye on with all thinges perteanyng to the same Also I bequethe to Sir John' Haulay to pray for me xx s. Also to Elizabeth Clayton a cowe and iiij shepe and to Thomas Androwe my kytchyn' boye a quy and vj shepe also to euery one of my other seruauntes a quarter wagys besyd that ys dewe to them' att the day of my dethe Also I bequethe to my doughter in lawe my sonne Mathewe wyff vj s. viij d. for a token' Also I gyff to my doughter Janne my rounde table in the hall my greatest bras panne and my greate[st] bras pott save one and so muche of my napperye gere as she wille take and my secunde bedd in the hey chamber with bolster pillywes and coueryng to the same bedd belonging and the litle brasyn morter so long as she lyvethe and after her dethe the sayd morter to my hayre male as an hayre lome for ever Also to Mathewe Amcottes my sonne Mathewe sonne x shepe provyded alway and yt ys my will that yff my goodes will not extende to pay my dettes and all my legacys mencioned in this my sayd will and testament then I will that eueryone of them to whom I have gyven' eny legacys shall abate ratable porcions accordyng to ther legacys and further my wille and my mynd ys that my executores shall deteane and reteane in ther sayd handes ther sayd porcions so abated Also I will that my doughter Jane shall have all suche stocke of catall wiche I have gyven' hyr by a dede of gyfte remayne and goo with in the lymyttes and boundes of Asthorpe in suche sorte as yff I were alyve the space of ij monethes after my departyng to thentente that she may take some ordre with them in the meane tyme and that she shall have for caryage and recarige of the same stocke duryng the same ij monethes att her pleasor with out eny troble or vexacion Provyded also that yf eny mencioned in this my sayd testament and laste will be nott contente with suche legacys as I have gyven them or other ways moleste troble or vex or commennce eny sute or kynd of accion temporall or spirituall agaynste my executores or eny of them' other then' for ther legacys mencioned in this my sayd will then I will that all suche legacys by me gyven' wyllyd or bequethed to suche as so shall by eny meanes abovesaid moleste or troble my sayd executores to be vtterly voyd and ytt to be lawfull by this my will my executores to deteane all suche legacys eny thing in this my testament to the contrarye in eny wyse notwythstandyng The resedew of all my goddes nott gyven' nor bequethed my [debts] paid and my legacys performed I gyff and bequethe to John my sonne Mathewe my sonne and Jane

my doughter whome I make my executores and I make my worshipfull freind Mr George Sayntpole esquyer the supervisor of this my sayd laste will and testament desyring hym' for that I putt hym' specyally in truste to se my will performed and he to have for his payn[es] taking xx s. for a remembraunce Thes being wytnes John Asthorpe Thomas Smythe William Marys Thomas Chapell and Georg Chippingdale.

Proved 5 February 1556-7, at Lincoln, and administration committed to John Amcottes, an executor. On 25 February 1556-7 administration was committed to the other two executors.[1]

Of the persons mentioned in the will, John Compton, of Willingham, married the testator's daughter Elizabeth ; while John Sheffield of Croxby married another daughter, Dorothy. Jane, the third daughter, became a nun at Heynings abbey.

**C16.** John Amcotts, of Aisthorpe, esquire, eldest son of Alexander Amcotts (C15), was born about 20 October 1509, and married Joan daughter of —— Knighton, seemingly of Cambridge.[2] On 20 May 1544, he and his son Alexander purchased of Sir Richard Gresham, of London, (*a*) the Hospitallers' manor in Thorpe in the Fallows, a pension of twenty shillings out of the rectory of that parish, and the advowson of the vicarage ; (*b*) Aisthorpe grange and the lands which belonged to Sixhill priory, which had been leased to him (John Amcotts) in 1517 ; and (*c*) a toft, together with the lands occupied with the toft, in Welton by Lincoln, which was part of the possessions of Broadholme priory : to hold to John and Alexander and the heirs of Alexander, with remainder to John and his heirs.[3] He died at Aisthorpe, 13 July 1557, barely six months after his father. An inquisition post mortem was taken at Lincoln castle, on 20 September, when it was found that he died seised of the lands which were settled on 1 September 1546, and of the lands conveyed to him by Gresham (as above). The manor of Thorpe le Fallows, the pension, grange, and toft were held of the king and queen in chief, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee, rendering to the king and queen for the manor and pension 10*s.* 8*d.*, and for the grange of Aistrope and the other premises 3*s.* 0¼*d.*, and they were worth £7 1*s.* 8*d.* a year beyond reprises. The manor of Aisthorpe was held as in his father's inquisition

[1] Lincoln District Probate Registry, Stow Wills, 1553-67, ff. 184-7.
[2] Thomas Knighton was rector of Aisthorpe from 1551 to 1553.
[3] below, pp. 79, 80.

post mortem; and the messuages, lands, and premises in Thorpe in le Fallowes were held of the wife of Francis Norton, esquire, as of the manor of Ingleby (Ingolbye), in free socage and by the yearly rent of 4*d.*, and they were worth £4 6*s.* 8*d.* beyond reprises. The premises in Welton and Ryland were held of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, as of their manor of Welton, by fealty and suit of court, and were worth £5 a year. His son Alexander was his next heir, and was of the age of twenty years, twenty days, and more at the time of his father's death.[1] John's widow, Joan, died at Cotley hall in the parish of Althorpe, and letters of administration were granted to her daughter, Mary, wife of John Hyde, of Marshland, in the parish of Swinefleet, co. York, yeoman, 9 September 1593.[2]

John Amcotts made his will 10 April 1557,[3] and signed it in the parlour in his mansion of 'Aistropp,' 23 May 1557, and it was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, 21 July 1557.[4] He bequeaths to Joan his wife the west house with twelve acres of land and meadow belonging to it during her widowhood; and left articles of apparel to various people—'a gowne furred with foynes[5] which I hadd at my father's departure,' 'my grene cote,' 'my best shirte, my best dublet, my damaske coote, a gowne of grene color lyned with caffa, my best hose, my blacke mornynge cote, and my sacenett hatt.' To his eldest son, Alexander, he leaves

all my plate, that is to saye, a standing cupp with a cover parcell gilte, a half pynte pott with a cover parcell gilte, two saltes with covers the one of theym parcell gilte thother double gilte, xj siluer spones vj of them with squirrelles and five playne and two chalices with patentes duble gilte.

He leaves money for the poor of Astropp, Thorpe, Brattilbie, Welton, and Rilande, and for the poor prisoners in Lincoln castle. Besides his land already mentioned, he devises land and tenements in Duffield, co. York, and in

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 113, no. 71.

[2] Lincoln District Probate Registry, Stow Administrations, 1591-93, f. 285d.

[3] The year as given in the will is 1647, but this is impossible since the will was made after the death of the testator's father, 31 January 1556-7.

[4] Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 Wrastley.

[5] *I.e.* fur made of polecats' skins.

London, Limehouse, and Stepney, co. Middlesex, and in Southwark, co. Surrey. He gives to his faithful servant, John Graine, for ten years, the ferm which he has from the church of Lincoln.[1] The executors are Mr Nicholas Bullingham,[2] Thomas Knighton,[3] John Astropp, and John Graine. Sir Francis Ascugh, knight, Mr George Saintpoll, esquire, and Mr Christopher Estoft, esquire, are appointed supervisors. His children are charged to take the advice of the executors and supervisors 'in the choyse of their wedlock mates,' and also in 'the vertuous folowinge of souche trade of lyving as [shall be] metist for [them].'

**C17.** ALEXANDER AMCOTTS, esquire, eldest son of John Amcotts (C16), was born in May 1537. He bought the advowson of the rectory of the church of Aisthorpe, 20 January 1567-8, from Richard Bertie and Katherine, duchess of Suffolk, his wife.[4] He married Susan, fifth daughter of Richard Disney, of Norton Disney, by Jane daughter of Sir William Ayscough, of South Kelsey, knight.

An inquisition post mortem was taken at Lincoln castle, 30 April 1589, by which it was found that Alexander was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor and rectory of Aystrope, and of six messuages, six cottages, three hundred acres of arable land, three hundred and eighty acres of pasture, one hundred acres of meadow, and six acres of wood in Aistrope ; and of the manor and rectory of Thorpp in ley Fallowes, and of four messuages, five cottages, seven tofts, two hundred acres of arable land, three hundred acres of pasture, eighty acres of meadow, and sixpence of rent in Thorpp in ley Fallowes ; and of five messuages, seven cottages, two hundred acres of arable land and pasture, and fifteen acres of meadow in Welton and Ryland by Dunholme ; and of the manor of Thoreswey called Beamond Beacons, and of a capital messuage in Thoreswey, and six hundred acres of land in

[1] This is the lease of the dean and chapter's land (below, p. 86).

[2] Bullingham had been deprived of the archdeaconry of Lincoln in 1554, and he was probably abroad in 1557. When the will was proved, power to grant administration to him was reserved. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1560.

[3] The will was proved by *John* Knighton, who was probably the person referred to in the body of the will as 'my brother Knighton.' Thomas Knighton, who was rector of Aisthorpe, died in 1553.

[4] below, p. 116.

the same place ; and of nine acres of wood, called Feild Halle, in Crowle ; and of the reversion of the manor of Amcottes, and of the reversion of four messuages, two cottages, fifty acres of arable land and pasture in Amcottes, which reversion Joan Amcottes, Alexander's mother, was holding for her life. Also that Alexander by his last will,[1] dated 10 September 1586, and shown to the jurors, devised to Susan his wife for her dower his manor of Thorpe in ley Fallowes and the rectory and parsonage of Thorpp, with their appurtenances in Thorpp and Scampton, for her life ; and that the testator devised two-thirds of his manors and lands in Aistrope, Welton, Ryland, and Amcottes, during the minority of his son Richard, for the payment of his debts and the bringing up of his sons, Richard and Alexander, in learning. And the jurors said that the manor and rectory and land of Aistrope were held of lord Willoughbie de Earesbie, as of his manors of Awforth and Wells, by suit of court and a rent of two shillings, and were of the yearly value of £15 beyond reprises ; that the manor and rectory and other premises of Thorpp' were held of the queen in chief by knight's service, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and were of the yearly value of twenty marks beyond reprises. And that Alexander died at Aistropp, 10 December 1588; and that Richard Amcotts was his son and heir, and was nineteen years old and more at the date of the inquisition ; and that the said Richard, at the full age of eighteen years and more, on 28 April 1588, took to wife Jane Fullnetbie, daughter of Vincent Fullnetbie, esquire, and that she was of the age of nineteen years.[2]

Alexander Amcotts died intestate, and administration of his goods was granted to Richard his son, 10 February 1588-9.[3]

**C18.** Sir Richard Amcotts, knight of the Bath, of Aisthorpe, elder son of Alexander Amcotts (C17) had special livery of the lands of his mother's jointure, 5 February 1591-2, and was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1605. He married in 1606 Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, of Fulnetby, knight, by Margaret, sister of Sir Edward Dymoke,

[1] The will is not registered at London or at Lincoln ; and it is stated in the letters of administration of his goods that he died intestate.

[2] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 220, no. 27.

[3] Lincoln District Probate Registry, Stow Administrations, 1587-90, f. 179d.

of Scrivelsby, knight. On 10 April 1622, Sir Richard and Jane his wife and William his son and heir made a settlement of the estates in view of a projected marriage of William with Anne Benett. In consideration of a sum of money to be paid for Anne's marriage portion, Richard and William covenanted to levy a fine to Dorothy Benett, of London, widow, Anne's mother, and Thomas May, of London, gentleman, (i) of the manor and parsonage impropriate of Thorpe in the Fallows ; and of a piece of meadow in the parish of 'Aistropp and Thorpe' called Hardyganges, containing fifty-six acres, and another piece of meadow in the same parish, called Elderstanges, containing twenty acres, and of certain lands belonging to the manor of Amcotts : to hold to the use of William and Anne and their heirs male, and for a jointure for Anne ; and (ii) of the rest of the manor of Amcotts ; and of a meadow called the Syke, a meadow called Six Acres, two closes called Wright Closes, one close called the Short Reades, and one close called the Little Longe Close in Aisthorpe ; and of the rest of the manor, with the advowson of the church, of Aistrope : to hold to the use of Sir Richard for his life, with remainder to the use of William and the heirs of his body.[1] The fine was levied, 5 May 1622, between Dorothy Bennett and Thomas May, plaintiffs, and Richard, Jane, and William Amcotts, deforciants. The deforciants, for £1200, quitclaimed to Dorothy and Thomas and the heirs of Dorothy the manors of Aystrop, Thorp in le Fallowes, and Amcottes, and land, etc., in those places and in Authrop, and the rectory of Thorpe and the advowson of the church of Aisthorpe.[2] For the baptisms and marriages of some of the children of the marriage, see pages 197-199.

An inquisition post mortem was taken, at the Bail of Lincoln, 23 July 1630, after Sir Richard Amcotts' death, (wherein he is described as of the Close of Lincoln), which recites the settlement of 1622. The jurors said that the manor of Aisthorpe and the meadows called Hardiganges and Elderstanges and the other premises in Aisthorpe were held of the earl of Lindsey, as of his manors of Auforth and Welle, by suit of court and a rent of two shillings ; and that the two meadows were worth £4 a year beyond reprises, and the

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 455, no. 54.
P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 20, James I, Easter, no. 63.

manor and other premises were worth £5 a year beyond reprises; and that the manor and rectory of Thorpe were held of the king by knight's service in chief, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and were worth £5 a year beyond reprises. Further, they said that Sir Richard died at the Close, Lincoln, 11 November 1629, and that William Amcotts was his son and next heir, and was of the age of thirty-six years and more at the time of his father's death.[1] He was buried the same day at Aisthorpe. His wife was buried 2 May 1628.

**C19.** William Amcotts, esquire, of Aisthorpe, eldest son of Sir Richard Amcotts (C18), was born about 1593. He matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, Michaelmas 1609, and was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, 29 November 1612. He married, at St Pancras, Soper Lane, London, 9 May 1622, by licence, Anne, daughter of Thomas Bennett, alderman and mercer of London (died 1620), by Dorothy, daughter of Richard May of London, and sister of Sir Humphrey May, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.[2] William and Anne, being seised of the lands, etc., settled in 1622, as detailed above, by indenture, dated 26 November 1634, demised, leased, and to farm let to Richard Bennett, of Mortlake, co Surrey, esquire, Thomas Bennett, of Egham, co Middlesex, esquire, and Humfrey Bennett, of Mortlake (*Mowrlack*), esquire, certain closes in Aisthorpe, called the Great Hillclose (pasture, twenty-four acres), the Great Oxeclose (thirty-six acres), the Northclose, the Middle Pasture, the Great Sheepe Close (pasture), Joice Pasture, the Westfeilde, the Lower Joice Pasture, the Little Sheepe Close, the Little Hillclose, the Cowe Close, the Hillclose, the two Wright Closes, the Short Reads, the Little Longe Close, and two pieces of meadow called the Sixe Acres and the Syke; and also the manor of Amcotts: to hold for twenty-one years from the day of William Amcotts' death in trust to pay William's debts, and thereafter to raise £2,000 to be divided equally amongst William the youngest son, and Mildred, Margaret, and Dorothy, the daughters of the said William Amcotts, and to be paid to them respectively at their ages of twenty-one years.[3]

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 455, no. 54.
[2] Harleian Soc. Publ. xv, 64. *Ibid.*, liii, 105.
[3] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 580, no. 82.

An inquisition post mortem was taken at the Bail of Lincoln, 2 November 1639, after William Amcotts' death, which recited his father's inquisition in full, and also the settlement of 1634, and the jurors said that William Amcotts died seised in his demesne as of fee of three messuages and seventeen bovates of land, meadow, and pasture in Brattleby ; and that he died at the Bail of Lincoln, on 14 September 1639, and that Anne his wife survived him, and that William Amcotts, esquire, was his son and next heir, born of the said Anne, and was of the age of fourteen years, one month, and three days, at his father's death ; and that the manor of Aystropp and the meadows called Hardygangs and Elderstanges, and other the premises in Aystropp were held of the earl of Lindsey by suit of court and a rent of two shillings ; and that the two meadows were worth nothing during the life of Anne Amcotts, but afterwards they would be worth £4 a year ; and that the manor and other premises were worth £5 a year ; and that the manor and rectory of Thorpe were held of the king in chief as the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and would be worth £6 a year after the death of William's widow.[1]

On the same day, namely 2 November, and at the same place, by an inquisition held to inquire whether William's widow, Anne Amcotts, was a lunatic, the jurors found that Anne enjoyed lucid intervals, but had been a lunatic from 10 December 1637, and was still a lunatic, and that from 14 September 1639, she was seised in her demesne as of fee for the term of her life, for her jointure, of the lands settled upon her in 1622 ; and that she had no goods nor chattels ; and that William Amcotts, esquire, was her son and next heir, and was of the age of fourteen years, one month, and three days at the date of the inquisition.[2]

William Amcotts made his will, 27 August 1639, being weak in body. He desires to be buried in Aistropp church. He devises to his son, John Amcottes, certain messuages and lands in Brattleby for life, and appoints his brothers-in-law, Richard, Thomas, and Humphrey Bennett, esquires, to be his executors and the guardians of William his son and heir, giving them each a mourning suit and a cloak. He directs that an annuity of £20 be continued to his uncle,

[1] *ibid.* [2] P.R.O., Chancery inq. p. m., series ii, vol. 578, no. 31.

Alexander Amcottes, for his life ; and desires that his land in Wickenby be sold for the payment of his debts. By a codicil, dated 11 September 1639, he makes his kinsman, Charles Hall, of Kettlethorpe, esquire, an additional executor and guardian. The will was proved 25 September 1639, by Richard and Humphrey Bennett, reserving power to grant administration to the other two executors.[1]

William Amcotts was buried at Aisthorpe, 14 September 1639. By Anne his wife he had two sons and several daughters.[2]

**C20.** William Amcotts, esquire, of Aisthorpe, son and heir of William Amcotts (C19), was born 2 August, and baptized at Aisthorpe 11 August, 1625. He was entered at Gray's Inn, 18 December 1645 ; and, dying at the house of his uncle, Richard Bennett, in Chancery Lane, London, was buried at St Andrew's, Holborn, 9 October 1650. On 20 June 1647, for £1200, he quitclaimed to Edmund Anderson and Richard Bennett, esquires, the premises quitclaimed in 1622, with the addition of land in Brattleby.[3]

**C21.** John Amcotts, esquire, of Aisthorpe, brother and heir of William Amcotts (C20), was born at Aisthorpe, at 10 a.m., 21 July, and baptized there 5 August, 1630. He married at Great Corringham, 20 December 1652, Rhoda daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Caythorpe, by whom he had an only daughter, Rhoda. He died ' in the parish of Covent Garden,' and was buried at St Andrew's, Holborn, 26 January 1654-5. By his will, dated 30 December 1654, and proved 17 February 1654-5,[4] he appointed his wife Rhoda as guardian of their daughter Rhoda and, if his wife should die, he appointed the child's grandmother, Lady Fairfax,[5] to be her guardian. He also made provision for an unborn child ; and appointed Vincent Amcotts, of Gray's Inn, esquire, and John Freeman, of Clement's Inn, gentleman, to be his executors.

By indenture, dated 11 August 1670, Vincent Amcottes,

[1] Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 147 Harvey.

[2] See below, C20 and C21, and pp. 199, 200.

[3] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 23 Charles I, Trinity, no. 19. Cf. above, p. 61.

[4] Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 246 Aylett.

[5] Rhoda wife of Thomas Hussey re-married Ferdinando lord Fairfax.

of Gray's Inn, for five shillings, sold the manors of ' Aystropp alias East Thrope ' and ' Thorpe in le Fallowes ' and their appurtenances to Patrick Shaw of Metheringham and William Sampson of Gainsborough, gentlemen, in order that a common recovery might be had against them with double voucher.[1]

**C22.** Rhoda Amcotts, daughter and heir of John Amcotts (C21), was baptized at Great Corringham, 2 December 1653. With the consent of her grandmother, Lady Fairfax, she was married at St Paul's, Covent Garden, London, 10 July 1672, to Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton, co. Stafford, the second baronet, who died in 1710.

**C23.** Sir Brian Broughton, the third baronet, eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas and Rhoda (C22), married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Delves, esquire, afterwards Sir Thomas Delves, of Doddington, co. Chester, baronet. By marriage settlements, dated 22 and 23 January 1710-11, Sir Brian, in consideration of Elizabeth's marriage portion of £10,000, vested in trustees the manor and rectory of Thorpe in the Fallows with all tithes thereto belonging in Thorpe and Aisthorpe ; the meadows of Hardigangs, containing 56 acres, and Elderlangs or Elderstangs, containing 20 acres, in ' Astrope ' and Thorpe ; and the manor, capital messuage, farm, demesne, and the advowson of the church of 'Astrope,' and twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred and eighty acres of pasture, six acres of wood, one hundred and eighty acres of furze and heath, and eighty acres of moor in ' Astrope ' ; and all Sir Brian's other manors, etc. Sir Brian died 12 September 1724, leaving an only son,

**C24.** Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, the fourth baronet, who took the name of Delves on inheriting the estates of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Delves. In 11 George II, an act of parliament was passed to enable him, then aged nineteen, to enter into marriage articles with his mother's consent. Whereupon he, by indenture, dated 20 May 1738, in consideration of a marriage portion of £10,000 to be received with his wife, covenanted to settle the above-mentioned estates of Thorpe in the Fallows and Aisthorpe in tail male. The next day he married Mary, daughter of

[1] P.R.O., Close Roll, 22 Charles II, part ii, no. 24.

William Forrester, of Dothill, in the parish of Wellington, co. Salop, esquire, by Catherine, only child of William Brooke, deceased. On 5 and 6 February 1739-40, Sir Brian, being then of age, settled the estates of Thorpe and 'Astrope' as above. He died 11 August 1744, and his widow married Humphry Mackworth Praed, of Trevethoe, in the parish of Uny Lelant, co. Cornwall, esquire.

**C25.** Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, the fifth baronet, elder son of Sir Brian (C24), married Mary daughter of Thomas Hill, of Tern, Salop, who, after his death, married Henry Errington, of Sandhoe, Northumberland. Sir Brian died 16 January 1766, without issue. His will was dated 21 May 1764, and proved 25 February 1766 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. On 10 December 1763 he agreed to sell the above-mentioned estate in Aisthorpe and Thorpe, and land in Brattleby, for £27,000, to George Forster Tufnell, of Horkstow, member of parliament for Beverley. The sale was completed after his death by his brother Thomas, the sixth baronet, and Sir Brian's widow. By indentures, dated 16 and 17 May 1770, the estate was conveyed by them to Lady Charlotte Edwin, Tufnell's mortgagee. Meanwhile it had been discovered that in the property agreed upon to be sold were included three closes of meadow, Calf Close, Great Becks, and Little or Low Becks, containing forty acres, which were held by lease from the dean and chapter of Lincoln, at a yearly rent of £1 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that a chief rent of ten shillings was payable out of the manor of Thorpe, and eightpence a year as acquitance for the same. Therefore a sum of £323 4*s.* was deducted from the price to be paid. The outgoings were stated to be: to the rector in lieu of tithes, £40; to the dean and chapter for quitrent for 27 acres, £1 14*s.* to the poor of St Sepulchre's, London, 7*s.*; for procurations, 7*s.* 4*d.*; for quitrent to Mr Child, 10*s.* 4*d.*; for quitrent to Mr Austin, 8*s.* 4*d.*—total £43 7*s.*

**C26.** George Forster Tufnell, esquire, by indentures, dated 23 and 24 February 1787, being then of Chichester, co. Sussex, and Edward Watts, of Brickhill, co. Buckingham, his mortgagee, sold to Robert Mangles, of Wanstead, Essex, esquire, and Edward Wallwyn Shepheard, of Searle street, St Clement's Danes, co. Middlesex, gentleman, his mortgagee, for £22,500, the manors of Aisthorpe and

Thorpe, the advowson of the rectory of Aisthorpe [and Thorpe], the rectory of Thorpe, the land in the two parishes, and the residue of a lease, dated 24 June 1770, of the dean and chapter's land.

¶27. Robert Mangles, esquire, surrendered the lease of the dean and chapter's land, and was granted, on 24 July 1787, a new lease for twenty-one years. By his will, dated 18 April 1787, he devised the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe, the advowson or advowsons, and the rectory of Thorpe, and his land in Aisthorpe and Thorpe in trust for sale, after the death of Anne his wife, but giving an option of purchase to his sons, John and James Mangles, who were two of the trustees. The will of Anne, Robert's widow, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 13 February 1808. On 24 June 1794, the dean and chapter granted a lease of their land in Thorpe in the Fallows to John and James Mangles for twenty-one years. In July 1810, the trustees under Robert Mangles' will, namely, John and James Mangles, both of Wapping, Middlesex, merchants, Charles Palmer, and John Hughes, sold the manors, advowsons, rectory, and other premises, for £45,000, to

¶28. Thomas Parkinson, of Glamford Brigg, gentleman. It has been related in the previous pages that the Amcotts family, in the sixteenth century, by inheritance and purchase, consolidated into one estate the several manors of the two villages, the rectory of Thorpe, the advowsons of the rectory of Aisthorpe and the vicarage of Thorpe, and all the land in the two parishes with the exception of about forty-two acres belonging to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and the sites of the churches and of the vicarage house of Thorpe. For about two hundred and fifty years this estate remained intact, until it was purchased by Thomas Parkinson. He, however, lost no time in breaking it up. The land in Thorpe, with the impropriate rectory of that parish, was sold to four persons as will be described in chapter XII. Aisthorpe hall with 38 acres, 1 rood, and 4 perches of land adjoining it, and the advowson of the united benefice of Aisthorpe and Thorpe were sold to John Milnes.[1] The manor of Aisthorpe, the manor of Thorpe, with 763 acres,

[1] below, pp. 69, 70.

1 rood, and 20 perches in Aisthorpe, at a date which has not been ascertained, but before 1835,[1] became the property of

**¶29.** Edmund Haworth, of Manchester, who by his will, dated 13 May 1848, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 26 January 1855, devised the property to his son-in-law, the Reverend Frederick Peel, of Willingham by Stow, and afterwards of Escrick Villa, co. York, his son Edward Haworth, of Sale Lodge, co. Chester, and his son-in-law, the Reverend Oswald Sergeant (who predeceased him), in trust for sale. On 5 April 1856, the surviving trustees conveyed the property, for £32,500, subject to the quitrents mentioned above, to

**¶30.** John Robert Ealand, of Fiskerton, who, three years later, on 17 August 1859, for £4,800, bought from the trustees of Ann Hick 117 acres, 1 rood, and 26 perches of land in the eastern part of the parish of Thorpe, between Ealand's land in Aisthorpe on the east and the Lincoln road on the west, with the old farmhouse of Randy Lea or Rangaree, and the impropriate rectory of Thorpe.[2]

At that time the principal house of residence belonging to the lord of the manor of Aisthorpe was that which was generally known as Aisthorpe House, situate on the top of the cliff, half-way between Ermine Street and Middle Street. The house was rebuilt by Mr J. R. Ealand soon after he bought the property, and for many years he and, after him, Mr R. F. Ealand, lived there. It is now occupied by Mr Richard Fieldsend. The old manor house stood near the church, and a little to the east of it. Part of it still remains, and has been converted into three cottages. Some indications of its moat may be traced in the adjoining grass close. It contained some good oak panelling of the fifteenth century, which has been removed to Greetwell house, Lincoln, by the present owner. The house has been altered and repaired, and little remains to suggest its former importance. It was here that the Amcotts lived, and Edmund Haworth dwelt in it about 1841. The earlier lords of the manor probably dwelt on the same site. It is probable that the older part of the present hall, which stands close to the northern boundary

[1] *Lincolnshire* (*Lindsey*) *Poll Book*, 1835. [2] below, p. 111.

of the parish, was built by John Milnes, and added to in the middle of the eighteenth century by Mr Otter. The present hall, as already stated,[1] ceased to belong to the lords of the manor early in the nineteenth century. It seemed to have been felt, however, that the mansion house of the lord of the manor should be known as the hall, and an attempt was made to transfer the name to Aisthorpe house which, in some of Mr Ealand's title deeds, is described as 'the mansion house known as Aisthorpe hall.' In the conveyance to Mr Ward, in 1911, it is described as Aisthorpe house, formerly known as Aisthorpe hall.

On 10 May 1876, Mr J. R. Ealand, for £55,800, conveyed the two manors, 'the mansion house known as Aisthorpe hall,' the impropriate rectory of Thorpe, Randy Lea, and his land in the two parishes to

**℄31.** Robert Fawsit Ealand, of Potterhanworth, who, with his mortgagees, sold the property in Aisthorpe and Thorpe to

**℄32.** Joseph William Ward, of Withcall, the conveyance being dated 5 May 1911. In this deed it is stated that the area of the land in Aisthorpe had been found to be 774 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, and that of the land in Thorpe to be 118 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches. Mr Ward died 19 July 1920, and by his will, dated 8 March 1905, and proved at Lincoln, 30 December 1920, devised his real estate in Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows to his wife,

**℄33.** Martha Ward, now of Greetwell house, Lincoln, who is the present lady of the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows, lay rector of the church of Thorpe, and owner of most of the land in Aisthorpe, and of one hundred and eighteen acres in Thorpe.

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## AISTHORPE HALL

It was stated above[2] that Aisthorpe hall, with 38 acres, 1 rood, and 4 perches of land adjoining it, and the advowson of the united benefice of Aisthorpe and Thorpe came into the possession of John Milnes soon after

[1] above, p. 67. [2] *ibid.*

1810. Mr Milnes died 17 July 1837, and by his will, dated 14 February, and proved at Lincoln 24 November in the same year, devised the hall, land, and advowson to his son Christopher whom he had presented to the benefice in 1833. Christopher Milnes died 7 February 1850, and by his will, dated 8 May 1849, and proved 13 September 1850, at Lincoln, devised the premises to Thomas Greetham in trust for sale, after the death of the testator's wife Catherine.

On 19 February 1851, Greetham, with the consent of Catherine Milnes, who was then of Gamston, co. Nottingham, sold the hall, land, and advowson for £4,000, to the Reverend Robert William Otter, who eleven months before, had been presented by Mrs Milnes and Greetham to the rectory. Mr Otter died 13 November 1875, and by his will, dated 11 September 1875, and proved 17 December 1875, at Lincoln, devised his real estate at Aisthorpe to his wife Emma for life, and then to his nephew, Robert Henry Otter, of Clifton, co. Gloucester, and his heirs. For some reason the devise to R. H. Otter does not seem to have taken effect or, perhaps, there was a transfer of the property from Mr Otter to his mother ; for Mrs Otter, by her will, dated 24 September 1881, and proved 10 December 1881, at Lincoln, devised her real estate at Aisthorpe to her nephews, the Reverend Thomas William Bury and James Marshall Bury, who, on 28 October 1891, conveyed it to Robert Henry Otter, who was described as of Queenswood in the parish of Chertsey, co. Surrey.

On 5 January 1900, Mr R. H. Otter conveyed to Mr Joseph Billiat the hall, land, and advowson, with the exception of 36 perches on which Aisthorpe school was built. The school house, including the teacher's dwelling-house, was afterwards acquired by Mr Billiat, who on 6 April 1927,[1] sold the hall and its grounds and drive to (Mrs) Lilian Elizabeth Bates, of Aisthorpe, two cottages and two grass closes to Mr Alfred Russon, of North Carlton, and the lodge and grass close called ' The Lawn ' to Miss Maria Russon, also of North Carlton. During the greater part of the nineteenth and the earlier part of the twentieth centuries the hall was occupied by the owners. It is now in the occupation of Mr Algernon D. Bates.

[1] below, p. 139.

PEDIGREE III

# Hacon of Hainton and The Families of Woodthorpe, Kirton or Bozon, Sawley, Amcotts, and Broughton-Delves

## Lords of the Manor of Aisthorpe

*(To illustrate Chapters IV-VI)*

**Arms**

Argent, a bend between six cross-crosslets botony fitchy azure (Woodthorpe).
Argent, a tower triple-turretted azure, between three standing cups covered of the last (Amcotts).
Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a cross of the field (Broughton).
Argent, a chevron gules, fretted or, between three delves (or sods of turf) sable (Delves).

Hacon of Hainton, 1086 ; dead *c.* 1115. ¶1 =

William of Saleby = Ediva *c.* 1115 ; d. *c.* 1156

Simon son of William, canon of the order of Sempringham

Thomas of Saleby ; d. *c.* 1199. ℌ1 = Agnes

William d.s.p.

Grace d.s.p.

A dau. = Robert de Hardreshull

Hardreshull of Saleby

Ralph of Grimblethorpe, *temp.* Henry II = Aubrey, sis. of Hugh Malet

Simon of Hainton, d. *c.* 1150. ¶2 =

Ralf of Edlington, 1170-90 =

William of Woodthorpe, *temp.* Henry II. ¶3 = A dau. of Alan of Craon

Alan of Woodthorpe ; d. *c.* 1185

Alan of Woodthorpe ; *temp.* Henry II and John. ¶4 = Beatrice of Farforth

Thomas of Woodthorpe ; dead in 1239. ¶5 = Hawis

William of Woodthorpe ; dead in 1262. ¶6 =

Alice, coheir = Richard Marke

Maud, coheir = Sir Hugh Bernake, knt

Elizabeth Woodthorpe, coheir ; m. before 1272. ¶7 = Peter Bozon or Kirton

Ralf Bozon or Kirton, rector of Aisthorpe, 1300-1303 ; d. 1341. ¶8 = Joan of Holywell ; d. *c.* 1345. ¶9

Thomas of Aisthorpe ; usurped the manor of Aisthorpe, *c.* 1349

s.p.

John of Kirton =

Peter of Kirton, rector of Aisthorpe, 1303-1309

Peter of Kirton ; d.s.p. 1549. ¶10

Edmund of Kirton ; dead in 1549 =

John son of William = Haysthorpe (Astrop)

William Sawley, of Sawley, co. York ; m. before 1372 ; d. before 1410 = Olive of Kirton ; b. *c.* 1347 ; heir to her uncle Peter. ¶11

John Saxton, of Saxton, co. York = dau. and heir

Robert Sawley, of Sawley and Aisthorpe ; d. before 1474. ¶12 = Margaret Saxton, dau. and coheir ; living 1474

John Sutton = Alice Saxton, dau, and coheir

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Oughtred, knt. ; dead in 1474 = William Sawley, of Sawley, Saxton and Aisthorpe ; d. 1492. ¶13 = Sybil, 1474

. . . Brand = Margaret Sawley, coheir ; 1474 ; dead in 1492 = William Hungate

Hungate of Saxton

Elizabeth Sawley coheir = Thomas Dayvill 1474

Agnes Sawley, coheir ; inherited the manor of Aisthorpe. ¶14 = William Amcotts of Amcotts, d. 1506 = Agnes Sutton, dau. and heir, 2nd wife

Alexander Amcotts ; d. 1557. ¶15 = Margaret Stephenson

Sir Henry Amcotts, lord mayor of London 1548 ; d. 1554 =

John Amcotts ; with his son Alexander bought several estates in Aisthorpe and Thorpe ; d. 1557. ¶16 = Joan Knighton

Dorothy Amcotts = John Sheffield, of Croxby

Alexander Amcotts ; d. 1588. ¶17 = Susan dau. of Richard Disney

John Sheffield, of Gokewell ; d. 1596-7 = Susan, dau. of Robert Shawe

Sir Richard Amcotts, K.B. ; d. 1629. ¶18 = Jane, dau. and coheir of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, of Fulnetby ; d. 1628

William Amcotts ; d. 1639. ¶19 = Anne, dau. of Thomas Bennett alderman of London

Mary Amcotts = Vincent Sheffield, of Croxby

William Amcotts ; d.s.p. 1650. ¶20

John Amcotts ; d. 1655. ¶21 = Rhoda, dau. of Thomas Hussey, of Caythorpe ; d. 1659

Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton, co. Stafford, bart., d. 1710 = Rhoda Amcotts, dau. and heir ; b. 1653. ¶22

Sir Brian Broughton, bart. ; d. 1724. ¶23 = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Delves, bart.

Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, bart. ; d. 1744. ¶24 = Mary, dau. of William Forrester

Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, bart. ; d.s.p. 1766. ¶25 = Mary, dau. of Thomas Hill

The manor of Aisthorpe which had passed by inheritance for nearly 700 years, was sold in 1763

## CHAPTER VII

## The Sixhill Priory Manor in Aisthorpe

The estate in Aisthorpe which afterwards became the manor of the prior and convent of Sixhill originated in (*a*) the tenement of six bovates which was, in 1086, held by Uluuiet. To this was added (*b*) the sixtieth part of part of the half knight's fee in Aisthorpe which was held by the Woodthorpe family. In the earlier half of the fourteenth century the priory obtained (*c*) land in Aisthorpe from Simon le Wayte, and, probably some other grants.

### (*a*) ULUUIET'S LAND

#### The Chief Lords

**1.** Sweyn (*Suen*) the thegn held land assessed at six bovates in Thorpe in the Fallows and Aisthorpe (*Torp et Estorp*) in 1066.[1] The later evidence suggests that the holding lay chiefly in Aisthorpe.

**2.** Uluuiet held this land of the king in 1086. One villein and two bordars had one plough-team there, and thirteen and a half acres of meadow. In Edward the Confessor's time it was worth eight shillings ; in 1086, twenty shillings.

**3.** Robert the King's Son, in 1115-18, held these six bovates, which are stated to be in ' Esttorp ' ; and they were held of him by William Turniant (E1) as mesne lord, and by Hundefot Robert as immediate lord (F1). Robert, the chief lord, who is sometimes described as Robert of Caen, was an illegitimate son of Henry I by a French mother, probably Sybil daughter of Robert Corbet, a burgess of Caen. He was created earl of Gloucester in 1122, having, in June 1119, at Lisieux, married Mabel daughter and heir of Robert FitzHamon, lord of the honour of Gloucester, by Sybil daughter of Roger (de Montgomery), earl of Shrewsbury. He died 31 October 1147, and was buried at St James' priory, Bristol.

[1] above, p. 20.

**D4.** William FitzRobert, earl of Gloucester, eldest son of D3, married, *circa* 1150, Hawis daughter of Robert (Beaumont) earl of Leicester. William died 23 November 1183, leaving daughters and coheirs, the youngest of whom,

**D5.** Isabel countess of Gloucester, was married, 29 August 1189, to John count of Mortain, afterwards king of England, who divorced her in 1201, though he retained her possessions till thirteen years later. Isabel married, in January 1213-14, Geoffrey (de Mandeville), earl of Essex and, in her right, earl of Gloucester, who died 23 February 1215-16. She married, thirdly, Hubert (de Burgh), earl of Kent, and died without issue 14 October 1217.

**D6.** Gilbert (of Clare) earl of Hertford, son and heir of Richard earl of Hertford by Amicia, second daughter and coheir of William FitzRobert (D4), became earl of Gloucester in 1217. He died 25 October 1230. She married, secondly, 30 March 1231, Richard earl of Cornwall, and died 17 January 1239-40.

**D7.** Richard (of Clare), earl of Gloucester and Hertford, eldest son and heir of D6, died 15 July 1262. In 1242, the prior of Sixhill (*Syxel*) was returned as holding six bovates in Aisthorpe (*Astorp*) of the honour of Gloucester (*Glovernie*), the earl of Gloucester holding them of the king in chief of ancient feoffment.[1] After this there is no further mention of the chief lords of this estate.

### C The Mesne Lords

**C1.** William Turniant, the mesne lord in 1115-18,[2] was a son of Osbert the priest, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in the time of William Rufus and Henry I. William himself was sheriff of Lincolnshire before Michaelmas 1127; and died without issue before 1135.[3] King Stephen, in 1136-1139, granted to Alexander bishop of Lincoln the house, with the whole messuage, which was William Turniant's in Lincoln.[4]

**C2.** Thomas of Saleby, the next mesne lord to be

[1] *Book of Fees* ii, 1064. [2] above, p. 23.
[3] *The Genealogist*, new series, xxxii, 4.
[4] Muniments of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, Registrum Antiquissimum, f. 34, no. 194.

found, was the eldest son of William of Saleby, and grandson of Hacon of Hainton (C1).[1] In the reign of Henry II, he and his subtenant, Alan Pedeken, gave to the Gilbertine priory of Sixhill six bovates of land with their appurtenances in Aisthorpe (*Astorpa*),[2] which must certainly be identified with the present tenement. Thomas's charter, which is made with the assent of his wife and his heirs, grants to the nuns of Sixhill and their brethren whatever he has under his lordship of Aisthorpe (*sub dominio meo de Astorp*), as well in rent as in other things, in perpetual alms, free and quit from all worldly service ; and he states that the gift is made for the souls of his father and his mother, and especially for his brother Simon, and for his own salvation, and for that of his wife and his heirs.[3]

### ℱ The Immediate Lords

**ℱ1.** Robert Hundefot, or Hundefot Robert, was, as we have seen, the immediate lord in 1115-18. Nothing further is known about him; but the devolution of his name is interesting. At this period, people were fond of using nicknames ; and, very often, these names, as time went on, hardened into hereditary surnames. Hundefot is an instance in point. It means dog-foot and, no doubt, originated in a physical peculiarity. By Robert's descendants it is sometimes used in its English form, Hondfote, Hundesfot, but it is generally clothed in a Norman-French dress—Pe de Chene, Pedechene, Pedechen, Pedeken, Pedekeygne, and occasionally it is translated into Latin—Pes canis.[4] The name is found, under the form of Podekyn, at Haconby in 1563.[5]

**ℱ2.** Alan Pedeken, Robert's successor, in conjunction with Thomas of Saleby, as stated above, gave the six bovates of this tenement to Sixhill priory. In 1166 Reginald de Neutona and Alan Pes Canis held one knight's fee under

[1] above, p. 36. [2] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, p. 37.
[3] *ibid.*, p. 16.
[4] See references in notes 1 and 2 on p. 74. Also *Monast. Angl.* vi, 826b. *Book of Fees* i, 135, 180 ; ii, 1030. *Feudal Aids* iii, 163, 209. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1227-1231, p. 87. Cp. Pes leporis (*Red Book of the Exchequer* ii, 595).
[5] Lincoln Diocesan Registry, Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers.

Richard de Haia.[1] This land seems to have been in Newton (near Folkingham), Threckingham, and Dembleby.[2] Towards the end of the twelfth century Reginald Pedeken was a witness to several grants of land in Scampton to Kirkstead abbey.[3] From this time the six bovates formed part of the Sixhill priory land. In the inquest of 1242, the prior is stated to be the tenant of six bovates of land in 'Astorp,' which he held of the honour of Gloucester.[4]

### (*b*) THE GIFT OF THE WOODTHORPES

At a time which was probably towards the end of the twelfth century, Sixhill priory acquired one sixtieth part of the half knight's fee that William of Woodthorpe held in Aisthorpe.[5] It is surprising that no documents have been found relating to the gift of this land, seeing that the charters of the priory were enrolled on the King's Remembrancer's Memoranda rolls early in the fifteenth century.[6] The holding is, however, recorded in the returns to the aids of 1303 and 1428 as belonging to the priory.[7] In the latter year it is entered that nothing was to be demanded of the prior because the tenement was subject to the grant to the king of a tenth on ecclesiastical property (*Nichil quia decimabile*).[8]

The earliest subsidy roll, probably about the year 1200, states that the canons had an estate of two carucates in 'Astorp.'[9] The priory had a grange in the parish, which would, no doubt, serve for any other land which the canons may have had in the neighbourhood.

### (*c*) OTHER GRANTS OF LAND

In 1282-3, two justices, N. de Stapelton and E. de Bekingham, were assigned to take the assize of mort d'ances-

[1] *Red Book of the Exchequer* i, 390.
[2] *Book of Fees* i, 180. *Ibid.* ii, 1030, 1089. *Feudal Aids* iii, 163, 209.
[3] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, pp. 146 (2), 147, 162. Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 102, no. 20.
[4] *Book of Fees* ii, 1064. [5] above, p. 41.
[6] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, pp. ix, x.
[7] *Feudal Aids* iii, 131, 274. [8] *ibid.*, p, 274.
[9] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 242/113.

tor which Geoffrey son of Richard arraigned against the prior of Sixel' touching ten acres of land with the appurtenances in Asthorp.[1] On 20 June 1327 the prior and convent obtained pardon for acquiring *inter alia* land in Asthorp from Simon le Wayte, and for entering thereon before the return of the necessary inquisition into the chancery, according to the terms of the licence granted to them by the late king to acquire lands in mortmain to the yearly value of £10 ; and, further, they obtained licence to retain the premises.[2]

The first mention of the Sixhill tenement in Aisthorpe as a manor occurs in a record of pleas at Westminster, in 1365. Since the document is important, a full abstract is given below :

> Pleas at Westminster before Robert de Thorp and his fellows, justices of the king's bench, of the term of St Michael, 39 Edward III.
>
> LINCOLN : The Prior of Sixhill is in mercy for many defaults.
>
> The same prior was summoned to answer to Adam de Asthorp, butcher, of Lincoln, of a plea that he observe to him a covenant made between them touching the manor of Asthorp, with the appurtenances, except the lordship (*dominium*) of the same manor, demised to Adam by the prior for a term of twenty years [etc.] ; and thereupon Adam, by William of Hexham, his attorney, says that whereas the prior and his convent, on the day of St Michael the Archangel, A.D. 1356, by their certain writing indented, which he proffers here in court, granted and demised to Adam the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to have for the term of twenty years then next following, with all the arable land to the said manor appertaining, and with all the rents and appurtenances [etc.], saving to the prior and convent the whole lordship (*dominio*) of the manor : rendering therefor yearly to the prior and to his successors during the term aforesaid 60*s.* of silver at the feasts of Easter and St Michael the Archangel by equal portions ; and by the same writing the said Adam bound himself to repair all the houses situate in the manor at his own costs ; and further he granted that if it should befall that Adam should be behindhand in the payment of the rent at any term, in part or in whole, then it should be lawful for the prior and convent and their successors to enter into the manor, and to dispose thereof according to their will, until they should be fully satisfied in respect of the rent and arrears thereof, and all defects in the manor. But the prior, within the term aforesaid, ejected Adam from the manor, namely, on the Monday next after the feast of St George the Martyr, in the thirty-seventh year of the king who now is [24 April 1363] ; and the prior, although often requested, refused and as yet refuses, to hold to the said Adam the

[1] P.R.O., Patent Roll, 2 Edw. I, m. 17*d*.
[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, pp. 130-1.

covenant. Wherefore he says that he is deteriorated and has received damage to the value of £40, and therefor he produces suit [etc.].

And the prior, by John of Kirmond (*de Keuermond*), his attorney, comes and denies force and injury, etc. And he says that by the aforesaid writing indented, concerning which Adam narrated against him, it is expressly shewn that for default of payment of the yearly rent of 60*s.*, it should be lawful for the prior and his successors to enter into their manor, and to dispose thereof. And he says that within the term, namely, on the feast of Easter [2 April] 1363, the rent was in arrear and unpaid; wherefore the prior entered into his manor, viz., on 4 kal. May [28 April] next after the said feast, etc. And he asks for judgement if Adam is able to maintain that action in this case against him.

And Adam says that the rent was not in arrear as the prior alleged; and he asks that this be inquired into by the country. And the prior does likewise. Therefore the sheriff is ordered to cause twelve [jurors] to come here on the octave of St Hilary [20 January 1363-4], etc. At which day the parties came, and the sheriff did not send the writ. Therefore, as before, the sheriff is ordered to cause twelve to come here in fifteen days from Easter Day [7 April 1364], to recognise in form aforesaid.[1]

On 1 May 1517, the prior and convent of 'Sixhille' leased to Alexander Amcotts (*Ampcottes*), gentleman, and his assigns for a term of sixty years their grange of Aisthorpe (*Estthorpe*) with all the lands belonging to it, and all their lands in the village and fields of Aisthorpe, at a rent of fifteen shillings a year to be paid to the prior and convent of Sixhill, and a rent of sixteen shillings a year to the prior and convent of Mattersey, another Gilbertine house, in Nottinghamshire. Amcotts convenanted to keep the premises in repair at his own expense, except that the prior and convent were to provide great timber for repairs which were to be carried at Amcotts' expense.[2] It will appear below that the grange of Aisthorpe belonged to both Sixhill and Mattersey. At the suppression of the religious houses, the possessions of Sixhill were seized by the king; and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1535, the priory is entered as having rents at will of the value of fifteen shillings a year at 'Austhorpe.'[3]

By an indenture, dated 24 March 1543-4, Sir Richard Gresham, of London, knight, granted to the king the site of the priory of Swine (*Swyne*) and several of its granges, in

[1] P.R.O., De Banco Roll 421, m. 170.

[2] P.R.O., Augmentation Office, Particulars for Grants, Hen. VIII, no. 525, m. 34.

[3] vol. iv, p. 83.

Yorkshire, and certain lands in Norfolk, and also paid the king £358 3*s.* 8½*d.*, in consideration of which the king granted to him, his heirs, and assigns, manors in Shropshire, Cheshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and the manor of 'Thorpe in the Fallowes,' lately belonging to the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, being parcel of the late commandery of Willoughton (*Wyloughton*) ; also a yearly pension of twenty shillings belonging to the said hospital, and issuing from the parsonage of Thorpe, and the advowson of the vicarage of Thorpe ; also a grange in Aisthorpe (*Esthorpe*), in the tenure of Alexander Ampcottes, which belonged to the late monasteries of Sixhill and Mattersey ; also a toft in Walton *alias* Welton [Welton near Lincoln], co. Lincoln, in the tenure of John Robynson, which belonged to the monastery of Brodholme, co. Nottingham. Gresham was to hold the manor of Thorpe in the Fallows and the pension of the king in chief by the service of the thirtieth part of a knight's fee, and to pay to the king and his successors eleven shillings and eightpence a year. The indenture was enrolled on the patent rolls, 9 April 1544.[1] The following is an extract from the particulars, dated 18 February 1543-4, for the exchange between the king and Gresham :

> Landes appoynted in recompence to the seyd Sir Richarde by the Kynges Maiestye.
>
> Item, the Mannor of Thorpe in the Fallowys v*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
>
> County of Lincoln
>
> One graunge in Est Thorpe in the seyd countye parcell of the possessyons of the late monastery of Syxhyll in the same countye.
>
> One toft in Welston [*sic*] in the seyd countye in the tenure of John Robynson parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Brodeholme in the countye of Notyngham.
>
> Trees growyng aboute the scytuation of the seyd graunge in the hedges inclosyng the landes perteynyng to the same and others the landes aforeseyd wyl barely suffyce for tymber to repayre the housses standyng uppon the scyct of the seyd graunge which the fermour hayth by covenant of hys indentour and to repayr and maynteyn the hedges and fences aboute the same therfore not valuyd.
>
> per me WILLIAM COWPER.[2]

[1] P.R.O., Augmentation Office, Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, Hen. VIII, D. 15. *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, xix, part i, no. 442 (19).

[2] P.R.O., Augmentation Office, Particulars of Grants, Hen. VIII, no. 525, mm. 3-8.

Parcel of the lands and possessions of the late priory or hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England:

The manor of Thorp in le Followys, in the county of Lincoln, parcel of the late preceptory of Willoughton in the same county, is worth in

The free rent of John Gybbon issuing from lands there appertaining to a certain chantry within the city of Lincoln yearly 12*d.* The free rent of John Zattes issuing from his lands there yearly 6*d.* The rent of divers lands and tenements there in the tenure of divers persons, viz., of Thomas Brokebanke for tenements and lands (9*s.*); of Thomas Robynson for tenements and lands (8*s.*); of John Symkynson for tenements and lands (8*s.*); of Henry Flemyng for tenements and lands (16*s.*); of John Store for tenements and lands (15*s.*): To be rendered therefor yearly at two terms of the year equally, in all 56*s.*

The farm of a certain tenement and of certain lands, with the appurtenances there, demised to Clement Brokebanke by copy of court roll: To be rendered therefor yearly 33*s.* 4*d.*

A certain yearly pension issuing from the rectory of Thorpe aforesaid, to be paid at the feast of Easter only, yearly 20*s.*

Perquisites of the courts there one year with another 3*s.* 4*d.*

[Total] 114*s.* 2*d.*

Therefrom in reprises, viz., in money yearly paid to the archdeacon of Stowe for procurations and synodals issuing from the rectory of Thorpe aforesaid 7*s.* 6*d.*

And there remains clear yearly 106*s.* 8*d.*

Note, for woods and underwoods there.

Memorandum, the premysseis bene [*sic*] no parcell of any manour, ferme, or parsonage excedyng the clere yerly valewe of £40.

Item, it lyithe nere none of the Kinges maiestie houses, parkes, forestes, or chaces.

Item, what fynes hathe bene gyven for the premysseis in tymes paste it is unknowen to the auditour.

Item, I haue made no particulers thereof to any person, neyther is the tenantes thereof desirous to bie theym, so ferre as I knowe.

Item, whether the gyffte of the vicarage ther is in the Kinges maiestie gyffte or no, I knowe nott.

Examined by me, William Rygge, auditor.[1]

Parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Sixhille in the county of Lincoln, and also of the monastery of Mattersey in the county of Nottingham.

A grange in Estthorp, in the county of Lincoln, is worth in the farm of one grange situate, lying, and being in Estthorpe, in the aforesaid county of Lincoln, with all lands, tenements, feedings, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, and services, with the appurtenances to the same grange in whatsoever manner belonging, and also all other lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, and services, with the appurtenances to the same prior and convent in right of the said monastery appertaining, within the village and fields of Estthorp

[1] *ibid.*, m. 14.

aforesaid, so demised to Alexander Ampcottes, gentleman [as described above at page 76], xxxj*s.* viij*d.*, 15*s.* thereof to be paid to the prior and convent of Sixhill and 16*s.* 8*d.* to the prior and convent of Mattersey as within.

A toft, with the appurtenances, in Welton, in the county of Lincoln, is worth in the farm of one toft, with the appurtenances, in Welton, in the tenure of John Robynson, from year to year, rendering therefor yearly 3*s.* 4*d.*

Memorandum that the premises be no parcell of anye manour, graunge, parsonage, or other hereditament whiche dothe excede the clere yereleye value of £40.

Item, they do not leye nere to aney of the Kynges maiesteyes howses, forrestes, chaces, nor parkes.

Item, ther belongith no patronages, advowsons, nor chauntreys to the same.

Item, there is no particulers made of the same to any person before this tyme.[1]

County of Lincoln

The manour of Thorpe in le Fallows in the seyd countye, membre of the late commandery of Wylloughton in the same countye, parcell of the possessions of the late pryory of seynt Johne Jerusalem in Englande iijs. iiijd.

per me WILLIAM COWPER.[2]

On 18 May 1544, Sir Richard Gresham received licence to alienate all these lands to John Ampcottys and Alexander Amcottys, junior, his son and heir apparent:

The King to all to whom [etc.], greeting. Know ye that we, for 42*s.* 6*d.* paid to us in our Hanaper, have granted and given licence, and by these presents do grant and give licence, for us, our heirs, and successors, as much as in us lies, to our beloved and faithful Richard Gresham, knight, that he may give and grant, confirm, alienate, or acknowledge by fine in our court before our justices of the common bench, or in any other manner whatsoever at his pleasure, all that his manor of Thorpe in le Fallowes ; with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, to the late priory or hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England once belonging, and once being parcel of the preceptory of Wyloughton ; and also all that yearly pension or rent of 20*s.* to the same late priory or hospital once belonging, and yearly issuing from the rectory of Thorpe ; and also all that his grange and his tenements situate in Esthorpe, to the late monastery of Sixhill and to the late monastery of Matersey once belonging, and now or late in the tenure of a certain Alexander Ampcottys or of his assigns ; and all and singular his messuages, lands, tenements, [etc.], in Esthorpe, with the same grange and tenements demised or let to the same Alexander ; and also all that his toft situate and being in Walton otherwise Welton, to the late monastery of Brodeholme once belonging, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of a certain John Robynson or of his assigns ; and all his lands and tenements in Walton aforesaid occupied with

[1] *ibid.*, m. 17. [2] *ibid.*, m. 19.

the same toft by the same John, and to the same monastery once belonging ; and also the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Thorpe in le Fallawes ; and also all and singular messuages, houses, lands, services, rentcharges, dry rents, fee farms, fisheries, courts leet, views of frankpledge, and all things which to view of frankpledge appertain, bondmen, bondwomen, and villeins with their sequels, knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, goods and chattels waived, estrays, marts, tolls, fairs, markets, tithes, profits, commodities, emoluments, and his hereditaments, with all their appurtenances, being in the villages aforesaid, which are held of us in chief, as it is said, to our beloved John Ampcottys and Alexander Amcottys, the younger, son and heir apparent of the said John Amcottys : To have and to hold to John and Alexander and the heirs male of the body of Alexander lawfully begotten ; and for default of such heirs male, to remain to the aforesaid John Amcottys and his heirs male ; and for default of such issue, to remain thereupon to the right heirs of the said John for ever, of us, our heirs, and successors by the services therefor due and reserved. And by the tenor of these presents, we have likewise given and do grant special licence to the same John and Alexander that they may take and hold all the premises from the aforesaid Richard Gresham, to themselves and their heirs, for ever. Witness the King, at Westminster, 18 May [1544].[1]

When the Sixhill priory manor came into the possession of the Amcotts family, it became merged in the principal manor of Aisthorpe which was held by that family.[2]

[1] P.R.O., Patent Roll, 36 Hen. VIII, part 35, m. 37 (14).
[2] above, chapter VII.

## CHAPTER VIII

# The Manor of Thorpe in the Fallows

### The Templars and Hospitallers

The Templars' estate in Thorpe in the Fallows belonged to the Ghent fee. It formed the manor to which the rectory of the church was, and indeed still is, appendant. There is not sufficient evidence, however, to admit of its identification in the Domesday survey. It is possible that it is included there in the assessment of Gilbert of Ghent's manor of Scampton.[1] In 1185 the Templars held the church of Thorpe (*Trop*) in demesne of the gift of Jocelin (or Jollan) of Ingleby and Walter Chamberlain; and it rendered four marks [a year]; [2] and in Scampton nine bovates with tofts, which Emma held for three shillings [a year]; and in 'Torp' Hugh Chamberlain paid thirteen shillings for his tenement which was of the gift of Gilbert de Gant; and his brother Thomas held two bovates of the same fee for three shillings.[3] About the year 1200, the Templars held land in demesne in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thurletorp*), assessed at two carucates.[4] Part of this land, no doubt, lay in Scampton. In the inquest of 1212 it is stated that the Templars held one carucate in 'Scamtun and Torp' in pure alms of the gift of Walter de Gant.[5] Since Walter died in 1139, the entry carries their tenure back to about the time of Henry I. The fact that the Ingleby and Chamberlain families both held land in Scampton, Thorpe in the Fallows, and Heckington, and both gave the church of Thorpe to the Templars, suggests that they married two coheiresses. Possibly these coheiresses may have been Emma of Scampton who married

[1] *D.B.*, 24/1 (*D.B.* i, f. 354, col. 3).

[2] P.R.O., Feodary of the Templars, Misc. Books, Exchequer, K.R., vol. 16, f. 40. 'Ecclesia de trop in dominio que est in dominio Jollani de Engesb' et Walteri camerarii [*sic*].' The form of the entries in the context shews that the sense is as it is given in the text.

[3] *ibid.*, f. 51.

[4] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 242/113, m. 2. For a discussion of the form Turletorp, see above, p. 4.

[5] *Book of Fees* i, 189.

Walter Chamberlain and Beatrice who married Jocelin of Ingleby. The original gift of the church, that is, its appropriation, to the Templars may have been made before the time of Jocelin and Walter; and, if this be so, it is, in the Feodary of the Templars, attributed to them as the representatives of the benefactor, or because they had confirmed the gift. The Templars' manor of Thorpe in the Fallows was a member of the preceptory of Willoughton.

The Ingleby family held another estate in Thorpe in the Fallows.[1] The Emma who has been mentioned as holding nine bovates in Scampton, late in the reign of Henry II confirmed to the monks of Kirkstead a little toft and meadow on the east side of Scampton grange, describing herself as Emma de Scantuna, the wife of Walter Chamberlain.[2] Walter was probably a member of the family of Herbert, the chamberlain of the king of Scots, who married Milicent the granddaughter of Osbert the priest, sheriff of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and neice of William Turniant, sheriff of Lincolnshire, who was mesne lord of an estate in Aisthorpe.[3] Emma also gave to Kirkstead abbey two bovates of arable land in 'Sca*n*tuna' which belonged to her free marriage portion.[4] By Walter she had two sons:

1. Hugh Chamberlain, of Scampton and Heckington, *temp.* Henry II, who was a benefactor of Kirkstead abbey,[5] and had a son,

Walter Chamberlain, of Scampton and Heckington, who married Helen daughter of Robert of Ghent, son, possibly, of Walter of Ghent. He gave land in Scampton to Kirkstead abbey,[6] and in Heckington to the canons of Lincoln.[7] The master of the Templars, because Walter had given them the whole land which he held of them in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp*), granted to him the tenement in 'Scamton' which Walter's grandmother Emma held of the

[1] For an account of the family see below, chapter x.
[2] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, pp. 145-6. [3] above, p. 72.
[4] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 102d., no. xxiv.
[5] *ibid.*, f. 102, no. xx. Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 146.
[6] Stenton, *op. cit.*, pp. 146-7.
[7] Muniments of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, Dij, 72/2, nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.

Templars' gift for three shillings, to hold to him by hereditary right for two shillings a year; and, further, acquitted his lands, which were in the hands of the Jews, in respect of nine marks.[1] On 3 October 1204, Walter quitclaimed to Gilbert of Ghent five and a half bovates of land in Heckington, nine bovates in Scampton, and half a carucate in 'Torp.'[2]

II. THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, of Thorpe in the Fallows, who gave a bovate of land in 'Scamton' to Kirkstead abbey.[3] He was dead 28 September 1226, when Agnes his widow, quitclaimed fourteen selions of land in 'Torp' to Robert Peildecerf and his heirs.[4]

The following proceedings relate to the Templars' land:

John de Reigate and W. de Northburg are assigned to take the assize of mort d'ancestor which Robert son of William de Thorp arraigned against the master of the Knights Templars in England touching seven acres of land with the appurtenances in Thorp by Stowe [1276].[5]

Assizes taken at Lincoln on the Saturday next after the quindene of St Michael, 4 Edward [17 October 1276], before J. de Reygate and W. de Northburg, the justices assigned, and Stephen du Bud and Alexander de Monte Forti whom they associated with themselves.

The assize came to recognise if John son of William de Thorp, brother of Robert de Thorp, was seised in his demesne as of fee of seven acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Thorp on the day on which he died, etc., which the master of the Knights Templars in England holds. Who comes by his attorney and says that he holds nothing of the aforesaid seven acres, nor did he hold on the day on which this writ was obtained, to wit, the 7th day of April in the 4th year of the king who now is [1276]. For he says that a certain Martin de Thorp, brother of the said Robert who now brought this assize, is in seisin of the tenement, and was on the day on which this writ was obtained; and he asks that it be enquired by the assize. Robert says that the master held the tenement in fee, at the time of the obtaining of his writ, and not Martin; and if Martin holds anything in that tenement this is at the will of the master, and not in fee. And he asks that it be enquired by the assize.

And the jurors say on their oath that, after the death of John, the master entered on the tenement, and delivered it to Martin, his villein, to hold for 20*s.* at the will of the master; and they say that John son of William held the tenement freely of a certain Ralf Peyldecerf; and that John died seised of it in his demesne as of fee, and after

[1] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 103, no. 30.
[2] *Final Concords* i, 61 (P.R.O., Feet of Fines 127/6, no. 16).
[3] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 103, no. 32. Cp. *ibid.*, ff. 102d.-103, nos. 23-31. Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, pp. 146-7.
[4] *Final Concords* i, 201.
[5] P.R.O., Patent Roll, 4 Edw. I, m. 27.

the term contained in the writ; and that William is his next heir. Therefore it is adjudged that the William recover his seisin of the seven acres by the view of the recognitors; and that the master is in mercy for unjust detention.[1]

By a concord, dated 30 April 1284, Joel of Dunham, for seven marks of silver, quitclaimed to the master and brethren of the Temple one toft, one bovate of land, and one and a half acres of land in 'Thorp' iuxta seinte Marie Stowe.'[2]

The order of the Knights of the Temple was suppressed in 1311 and, in 1323, its houses and possessions were transferred to the Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. In the extent of the Hospitallers' lands, made in 1338, by brother Philip of Thame, the prior of St John in England, the following particulars are given:

THORP IN WARECTIS

| | |
|---|---|
| There is a dwelling-house there with a garden, which is worth by the year | 4*s.* |
| And 160 acres of land, the price of an acre 12*d.* | total 8*l.* |
| And 29 acres of meadow, the price of an acre 2*s.* | total 58*s.* |
| And the several pasture is worth | 4*s.* |
| And rent of assize is worth | 8*l.* 11*d.* |
| And the works and customs are worth | 6*s.* |
| And the church there, [appropriated] to their own uses, is worth | 10*l.* |

*Deductions*

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid to the vicar of Thorp in augmentation of his portion | v marks |
| And for the wages of one bailiff at Thorp | 20*s.* |
| And for suit of court at the wapentake of the lord bishop of Lincoln at Stow for the lands and tenements of Thorp | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| And paid for the visitations of the archdeacon of Stow and for the procurations of the church of Thorpe | 7*s.* 6½*d.* |

[There were also allowances for the reparation of the chancels of appropriated churches, etc., and for rents resolute to the king and other lords, throughout the bailiwick.][3]

As is mentioned above,[4] after the suppression of the order of St John of Jerusalem, their manor of Thorpe in the Fallows, which was valued at one hundred and six shillings and eightpence a year net, was granted by the king to Sir Richard Gresham, 24 March 1543-4, who received licence,

[1] P.R.O., Assize Roll, no. 484, m. 12d.
[2] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 133/58, no. 63.
[3] *The Knights Hospitallers in England*, Camden Society, 1st series, vol. lxv, 145, 140.
[4] above, pp. 77-80.

18 May following, to alienate it to John Amcotts and Alexander Amcotts junior, his son. About the same time the Amcotts bought other land in Thorpe, which was added to the manor ; [1] and since then the manor of Thorpe has descended in the same hands as the manor of Aisthorpe.[2]

[1] *ibid.* [2] above, chapter VII.

## CHAPTER IX

# The Dean and Chapter's Land in Thorpe in the Fallows

### The Chief Lords

The land in Thorpe in the Fallows which, in the fifteenth century, came into the possession of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, represented part of the two carucates and seven bovates at which the land of the Ghent fee in Thorpe in the Fallows was assessed in 1115-18.[1] In 1166, this land was held of earl Simon by Jocelin Peil de Cerf by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.[2] The chief lords were the same as in the case of the manor of Aisthorpe.[3]

### The Mesne Lord

**1.** Gunnora de Seccheville, widow of Robert of Ghent (A6), married, as her third husband, Ralf de Seccheville. By a final concord made, 3 February 1238-9, between Ralf and Gunnora his wife, plaintiffs, and Gilbert III of Ghent (A7), Gunnora's son, deforciant, Gilbert settled on Ralf and Gunnora and the heirs of Gunnora, as her marriage portion, five carucates, three bovates, and two acres of land, sixty-nine and a half tofts, and the fourth part of a toft, with the appurtenances, in Barton on Humber (*Barthon*), and the service of three knights' fees in Barton, South Ferriby (*Fereby*), Thorpe in the Fallows (*Thorp'*), and Brandon.[4] The inquest of 1242 shews that the land in Thorpe consisted of a quarter of a knight's fee which Ralf de Sechevill then held of Gilbert IV of Ghent (A8).[5] On 6 July 1245, a final concord was made between Gilbert of Ghent and Gunnora de Sechevill, Ralf de Sechevill being then dead, in settlement of a plea of fine brought by Gunnora that Gilbert had not observed the terms of the concord of 1238-9.[6] After Gunnora's death, the mesne lordship came to an end.

[1] above, p. 22. [2] above, p. 24. [3] above, chapter II.
[4] *Final Concords* i, 300-1. [5] *Book of Fees* ii, 1065.
[6] *Final Concords* ii, 1, 2.

### K THE IMMEDIATE LORDS

**K1.** JOCELIN PAYLDECERF, in 1166, held this quarter of a knight's fee in Thorpe in the Fallows under Earl Simon of Northampton, in which he or his predecessor had been enfeoffed since 1135.[1] Very little is known of Jocelin's family, though it remained in possession of Thorpe in the Fallows until the middle of the fourteenth century. The surname seems to be derived from the French *paille*, straw, probably used here to suggest straw-coloured, and *cerf*, a stag or deer.

**K2.** RICHARD PAYLEDERF or PEILDECERF was Jocelin's successor and, almost certainly, his son. By a charter, which may be assigned to the end of Henry II's reign, he granted to Kirkstead abbey any right which he or his father or his predecessors had in the land, reckoned as two bovates, which he held of the monks of Norwich in Thorpe in the Fallows and Scampton. By the same charter he granted to the abbey half an acre of profitable land (*terre lucrabilis*) to the west of Brotland in alms; and, in confirmation, he and his son Robert pledged their faith in the hand of William of Kirkstead (*Kirkestede*) who dwelt in Wigford (*Wickeforda*) in the city of Lincoln. Among the witnesses to the charter were Robert the chaplain of Thorpe (*Torp'*), Thomas Chamberlain, Thomas son of Wigod, and William Grig of Thorpe (*Torp*). The seal has a device founded on two symmetrical knots with the legend: + SIGILLVM RICARDI . . . LDECERF.[2] The land to which the charter relates belonged to the manor of Scampton, but it probably lay in Thorpe in the Fallows.

**K3.** ROBERT PAYLDECERF, son of K2, quitclaimed, *circa* 1198, to the monks of Kirkstead a selion in Havercroft in the fields of Thorpe in the Fallows, which Alfred held, on the north side of Thomas Chamberlain's land, which selion the monks had deraigned against him; and the monks covenanted that they would never claim any land in Thorpe against him or his heirs. Moreover, Robert confirmed to the monks his father Richard's gifts mentioned above. The charter is as follows:

Sciant omnes qui hoc cyrographum audiunt quod quoniam Robertus Peil de ceruo clamauit quietum vnum selionem in Hauercroft scilicet in campis de Torp quem Eluredus tenuit in parte aquilonis

[1] above, p. 86. [2] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 147.

de Thoma Camerario . monachis de Kyrk' quem ipsi monachi dirationauerunt aduersus eum tunc monachi conuentionauerunt quod nunquam clamabunt aliquam terram in predicta uilla de Torp erga ipsum Robertum uel heredes eius preterea terram quam habent ex dono patris eius et quam pater eius tenuit pro duabus bouatis in territorio de Torp et de Scamton et preterea dimidiam acram quam pater eius dedit eis ad partem occidentalem de Brotland et preterea predictum selionem quem dirationauerunt de ipso Roberto quem ille eis reddidit et pertinet ad vnam de predictis duabus bouatis. Qve omnia predicta tenebunt in perpetuam elemosinam . Hiis testibus Alexandro archidiacono de Westriding' . Alano decano de [*sic*].[1]

On 28 September 1226, Agnes widow of Thomas Chamberlain, for a payment of three marks of silver, quitclaimed to Robert Peildecerf and his heirs fourteen selions of land in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Torp*).[2] Robert Payldecerf was one of the witnesses to a charter of Thomas Chamberlain, son of Walter Chamberlain, of Scampton.[3]

**K4.** Ralf Payldecerf (*Peildecerf', Pailcerf'*) was one of the jurors for the wapentake of Lawress at the inquest of knights' fees of 1242 ;[4] and he himself was returned as holding in ' Torp ' a quarter of a knight's fee of Ralf de Seccheville, which the same Ralf held of Gilbert IV of Ghent (A8).[5]

**K5.** Ralf Payldecerf, son of K4, held the manor of Thorpe in the Fallows of Gilbert V of Ghent (A9) 1297-8, by the service of one quarter of a knight's fee.[6] He was a witness, 1 August 1273, to a charter granting to Kirkstead abbey a courtyard in Scampton.[7] Ralf Payldecerf held seven acres of land of the Templars in 1276.[8] The Barlings abbey cartulary contains grants and quitclaims by several members of the Payldecerf family of land in North Carlton, or Carlton Wildeker as it is sometimes called, namely, by Maud the relict of Ralf Payl de Cerf in her free widowhood ; by Ralf son of Ralf Payldecerf ; by Martin son of Ralf Peyldecerf ; and by Hawis de Peyldecerf, daughter of Ralf Peildecerf.[9]

**K6.** Nicholas Payldecerf, probably the son of K5, in 1303, held of the Ghent fee, which was then in the hand of the king, the quarter of a knight's fee in Thorpe in the Fallows, which was formerly held by Ralf Payl de Cerf.[10]

[1] *Kirkstead Cartulary*, f. 105d, no. iv. [2] *Final Concords* i, 201.
[3] *Kirkstead Cartulary*, f. 103, no. 32. [4] *Book of Fees* ii, 1064.
[5] *ibid.*, p. 1065. [6] above, p. . [7] B.M., Harl. Chart., 52 E 16.
[8] above, p. 83. [9] B.M., Cotton MS Faustina, B 1, ff. 137, 159-60.
[10] *Feudal Aids* iii, 131.

**K7.** RALF PAYLDECERF, son of Nicholas, on 10 March 1339-40, held the same quarter of a fee of Henry lord Beaumont.[1]

**K8.** JOHN PAYLDECERF, chaplain, son of K6, succeeded his brother Ralf. He paid three shillings and four pence to subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth of moveable goods granted to the king in 1333.[2] The quarter of a knight's fee in Thorpe in the Fallows was held of him by a certain John de Wytyngton, who paid five shillings to the subsidy of 1333 on moveable goods in Thorpe in the Fallows.[3] In 1340 Wytyngton sought the king's licence to grant land in Thorpe to endow a chantry in the church of that parish. It is improbable, however, that the chantry was founded, for there are no institutions of chaplains to it in the episcopal registers, nor is such a foundation mentioned in the chantry certificates in the time of Edward VI. The following is an abstract of the inquisition ad quod damnum :

> Writ dated 12 June, 14 Edward III [1340], to the escheator in the county of Lincoln, etc., to inquire if it would be to the harm or prejudice of the king or of others if the king granted to John de Whitynton that he could assign one messuage, three tofts, one mill, eighty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and two shillings of rent in Thorp by Stowe St Mary to a chaplain to celebrate divine services in the parish church of Thorpe by Stowe St Mary, in perpetuity, for the souls of the said John and his ancestors, and all the faithful dead, every day.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln before John de Trehampton, the king's escheator in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland, on the 16th day of September, 14 Edward III, by virtue of the king's writ sewn to this inquisition, by the oath of John son of Roger de Thorp, John Mattheu, of Asthorp, Ralph Warde, of the same, Hugh son of Geoffrey, of the same, Roger Paycerft [*sic*], [and others], who say on their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the lord the king or of any others whomsoever if the king grant to John de Withinton that he can give and assign the said premises to have and to hold to a certain chaplain, and his successors, celebrating every day as aforesaid. And they say that the aforesaid premises are held of John de Payl de cerf by the service of one rose to be paid yearly at the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist for all service. And they say that the premises are worth four marks yearly in all issues, according to the true value of the same. And they also say that John de Paylcerf and John de Bello Monte are mesne [lords] between the lord the king and the aforesaid John of the aforesaid premises.

[1] above, p. 25.
[2] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 135/16, m. 6d., col. 2. [3] *ibid.*

And they say that there remain to the aforesaid John beyond the donation and assignment aforesaid one messuage and one hundred acres of land in Wylweton [Willoughton] which are held of the prior of St John of Jerusalem in England by the service of two shillings to be paid at the feast of St Michael, and doing suit at the said prior's court of Wilgweton from three weeks to three weeks for all service, and the said tenements are worth forty shillings yearly. And they say that the lands and tenements remaining to the same John beyond the donation and assignment aforesaid are sufficient for doing the customs and services due as well for the premises so given as for the other lands and tenements retained to himself, and for all other charges which he sustained and was wont to sustain, as in suits, views of frankpledge, aids, tallages, watches, fines, redemptions, amercements, contributions, and for sustaining other charges arising. And they say that the aforesaid John can be put on assizes, juries, and other recognitions whatsoever as he was wont to be put before the donation and assignment. And they say that the country by the donation and assignment aforesaid will not be charged nor burdened more than is wont for default of the said John.[1]

On 23 September 1355, John Payldecerf quitclaimed to William Thurmeston, of Willoughton, all his right in the lands and tenements in Thorpe which had belonged to his father, Nicholas Payldecerf:

Nouerint vniuersi per presentes me Johannem Payldecerf' de Thorp' iuxta Stowe beate Marie capellanum remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Willelmo de Thurmeston' de Wilughton' totum jus et clameum que habeo habui seu quouismodo habere potero in omnibus illis terris et tenementis que fuerunt Nicholai Payldecerf' patris mei cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Thorp' iuxta Stowe beate Marie . Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine meo aliquam accionem in predictis tenementis erga predictum Willelmum heredes vel assignatos suos decetero exigere poterimus infuturum . Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predicta terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predicto Willelmo heredibus et assignatis suis warantizabimus imperpetuum Hiis testibus . Thoma de Asthorp' Roberto filio Gilberti de Braunceby Radulfo de Thorp' de Braunceby Johanne filio Rogeri de Thorp' Johanne de Whytyngton' Radulfo de Asthorp' et aliis . Datum apud Thorp' iuxta Stowe beate Marie die mercurii proximo post festum sancti Mathei apostoli . anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie vicesimo nono.[2]

*Endorsed* (1) Relaxacio domini Johannis Payldecerf' facta Willelmo de Thurmeston' . (2) scrip'

This document is probably part of the procedure by which

[1] P.R.O., Chancery inquisitions ad quod damnum, file 254, no. 3.
[2] Muniments of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, D ij, 88/1, no. 27.

the Payldecerfs' land was transferred to the dean and chapter of Lincoln. On 3 March 1357-8 Richard of Whitwell (*Whitewell'*), canon of Lincoln and prebendary of Empingham, granted to the dean and chapter *inter alia* a certain rent and all the lands and tenements in ' Thorpp iuxta Stowe beate Marie in Lyndeseye ' which he had acquired or had of the feoffment of Sir John Halyday, vicar of Willoughton (*Wylughton'*), and John de Tylby, dwelling in Harpswell (*Herpeswell'*), with all the serfs (*natiuis*) and their chattels and sequels, with rents, meadows, feedings, pastures, marshes, and villeins, services and customs as well of the same villeins as of free tenants, with scutages, homages, wards, marriages, etc., for the maintenance of three chaplains at the altar of St Stephen in the church of Lincoln.[1] Whitwell died *circa* 1352, and his executors, on 3 July 1371, obtained licence to alienate in mortmain land and messuages in Thorpe by Stow St Mary, and other places mentioned in his charter, not held in chief, and rent, to the dean and chapter in satisfaction of forty marks of the forty pounds which Richard, or his executors, had the king's licence to grant in mortmain to the dean and chapter for the maintenance of certain chantries.[2]

In 1428 the dean and chapter were returned as the tenants of the quarter of a knight's fee which Nicholas Payle [*sic*] some time held ;[3] and in 1535, the yearly value of the land in Thorpe in the Fallows belonging to Whitwell's chantry is given as thirty shillings.[4] From the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries this land was let by the dean and chapter on successive leases to the lords of the manor of Aisthorpe.[5] As from Lady Day 1869 it came into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the commutation of the dean and chapter's estates, effected by an order in council published in the *London Gazette* on 8 February 1870, and it is still vested in the Commissioners for England.[6]

[1] *ibid.*, Liber de Ordinationibus Cantariarum, ff. 346 ff. (Aj/8). Bradshaw and Wordsworth, *Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral* ii, p. ccxlvii ; iii, 899.

[2] *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1370-1374, pp. 116-17.

[3] *Feudal Aids* iii, 274.

[4] *Valor Ecclesiasticus* iv, 26b.

[5] Muniments of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, C j, 18/2.

[6] For this information the author is indebted to the kindness of the secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commission for England.

According to a survey made by the Commissioners' agents in 1870, the estate consists of

| *Description* | *Area* ac. | r. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calf Close .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Becks Close .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| Becks Close .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 3 | 37 |
| Ralph Close .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 3 | 26 |
| | 43 | 2 | 6 |

It is obvious that the dean and chapter acquired only a part of the two carucates and seven bovates, at which the land described in the present chapter was assessed in the Domesday Survey. In spite of this, however, the service due from them was reckoned at a quarter of a knight's fee, which was the service due for the whole of the land in 1166.

## CHAPTER X

# The Ingleby Manor in North Ingleby and Thorpe in the Fallows

### ℒ The Chief Lords

**ℒ1.** Ketell (*Chetel*) held land assessed at three carucates of land in Brattleby (*Brotulbi*) in the time of Edward the Confessor ;[1] and, as will appear below, one of these carucates lay in Thorpe in the Fallows.

**ℒ2.** Colswain held the same tenement as a manor in 1086.[1]

**ℒ3.** Robert de Haia had, in 1115-1118, succeeded Colswain, and is entered as holding two carucates and two bovates in Brattleby (*Brotolbi*), and one carucate in Thorpe in the Fallows (*Torp*), the additional two bovates being land in Scothorne.[2] At this point, Brattleby passes out of our story. Robert de Haia also held, in 1115-18, two carucates and five and one-third bovates of land in Ingleby (*Englabi*), which, in 1086, seems to have been held as a manor by Colswain as subtenant of bishop Odo of Bayeux, the tenant in 1066 being the Ketell mentioned above.[3] From the time of Henry II, the carucate in Thorpe in the Fallows and the two carucates and five and one-third bovates in North Ingleby were held as one knight's fee. Robert de Haia was the son of Ranulf the seneschal of Robert count of Mortain, and the nephew (*nepos*) of Eudo the steward of William the Conqueror. He was constable of Lincoln castle in the time of Henry I, and held much land in the neighbourhood. In 1123, he, by the counsel of his wife Muriel and his sons Richard and Ralf, gave the churches of Boxgrave, co. Suffolk, and Brattleby, Fillingham, Barlings, Sudbrook, and Swaton, co. Lincoln, and his rights in the church of Risholme to Lessay abbey in the diocese of Coutances, in Normandy.[4] He was lately dead in 1155.[5]

[1] above, p. 20. [2] above, p. 22.
[3] *D.B.*, 4/2 (f. 342, col. 1) ; *L.S.*, 3/4 (f. 5).
[4] Round, *Calendar of Documents in France*, pp. 328-9.
[5] Pipe Roll Soc. x. 59.

**14.** Richard de Haia, Robert's eldest son, who received his father's lands in 1155,[1] was the founder of Barlings abbey.[2] At the assessment of 1166 for the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified that Philip de Kima and Jocelin de Engleby owed him the service of two knights' fees by an ancient feoffment, that is, by a tenancy created before 1136.[3] He married Maud daughter of William de Vernun, and she had the lordship of Swaton as her dowry. Richard died before 1186.

**15.** Nichola de Haia, the eldest daughter and coheir of Richard and Maud, was sheriff of Lincolnshire 1216-1217, and governor of Lincoln castle. She married Gerard de Camville, who was returned in 1212 as holding one knight's fee in [North] Ingleby (*Engelbi*), which William son of Jollan (of Ingleby) held of him by the same service.[4]

**16.** Richard de Camville, son of Gerard and Nichola, married Eustachia daughter and heir of Richard Basset, and widow of Thomas de Vernon. Their daughter and heiress,

**17.** Idonea de Camville, married, in 1226, Sir William de Longespée, son and heir of William de Longespée (died 1226), an illegitimate son of Henry II, and earl of Salisbury. The younger William was never invested with the earldom, though he was sometimes called earl of Salisbury. In 1242, William of Ingleby (*Engelby*) held one knight's fee in Ingleby of the fee of the earl of Salisbury, as of the honour of Lincoln castle, and the earl held it of the king in chief by ancient feoffment.[5] William de Longespée was slain abroad in 1250.

**18.** Hugh Despenser, the younger, baron le Despenser, by grant of the king held the fee of la Haye, including one knight's fee in 'Ingelby and Thorpe in the Fallows.' On 24 November 1326, he was hanged at Hereford as a traitor, and his honours and lands were forfeited.

**19.** Edmund Plantagenet, of Woodstock, earl of Kent, second son of Edward I, held the 'fee de la Haye' by grant of the king upon Despenser's forfeiture; and, at his death, 19 March 1329-30, he was seised of the knight's fee

[1] *ibid.* [2] Dugdale, *Baronage* i, 598.
[3] *Red Book of the Exchequer* i, 390. [4] *Book of Fees* i, 192.
[5] *Book of Fees* ii, 1064; cf. p. 1159.

in ' Ingleby and Thorp en les falghes,' which was held of him by Thomas de Multon.[1] His lands and honours were forfeited on his attainder; but, on 20 February 1330-1, the king's escheator was ordered to deliver to Margaret his widow *inter alia* one knight's fee in ' Ingelby and Thorp in les Falwes,' which Thomas de Multon held, of the yearly value of £40.[2]

**L10.** EDMUND PLANTAGENET, was restored, in 1331, to his father's dignities, and thus became earl of Kent. He died in 1333, aged five, and was succeeded by his brother,

**L11.** JOHN PLANTAGENET, earl of Kent, who died without issue, 27 December 1352. It was found by an inquisition taken at Lincoln, 6 April 1353, that he was seised in fee *inter alia* of one knight's fee in ' Ingleby and Thorp in le Faules,' which John . . . . held, and which was worth ten pounds by the year.[3] His only sister and heir,

**L12.** JOAN PLANTAGENET, baroness Woodstock and baroness Wake, ' the Fair Maid of Kent,' married Sir Thomas de Holand, K.G., who was summoned to parliament as earl of Kent in 1360, and died the same year. By him Joan, who afterwards married Edward the Black Prince, had a son,

**L13.** THOMAS DE HOLAND, earl of Kent, etc., K.G., who was born in 1350. He married, in 1366, Alice daughter of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, and had the two sons mentioned below. He died 25 April 1397.

**L14.** THOMAS DE HOLAND, earl of Kent, etc., K.G., was born 1374, being the eldest son of L13. He was created duke of Surrey in 1397, but, being guilty of high treason, was degraded from his dukedom, and beheaded by the populace at Cirencester on 6 January 1399-1400. Dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother.

**L15.** EDMUND DE HOLAND, earl of Kent, etc., K.G., who died without issue, 18 September 1408. On 27 January 1401-2, he was returned as being under age and in the king's wardship, and as being seised of nine and a half knights' fees in various places, amongst which was ' North Ingilby.'[4]

[1] *Calendar of Inq.* vii, p. 234.
[2] *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, pp. 199-201.
[3] P.R.O., Chancery Inq. p. m., file 119, no. 71.
[4] *Feudal Aids* iii, 247.

Early in the sixteenth century, the La Haye fee belonged to the king as duke of Lancaster. At the view of frankpledge of the rere county, La Hey fee, at Lincoln castle, 1 November 1510, it was presented that Henry Haunserd, esquire, ought to come to the view, and did not come, and was therefore amerced 4d. On 30 October 1514, Haunserd was amerced again; and on 1 October 1515, William Nocton of Thorpe was amerced; and Alice Haunserd came for lands in Cotes and in 'Thorp in the Fallos.' [1]

### The Immediate Lords

**1.** Robert of Ingleby (*Englebie*) witnessed a charter of Rannulf II, earl of Chester, to Hugh Bardulf in 1142-1153.[2] He probably held a knight's fee of Robert de Haia in Ingleby and Thorpe in the Fallows from a time before 1136.[3]

**2.** Jocelin or Jollan of Ingleby (*Engelby*), son of Robert, was returned in 1166 among the knights of Richard de Haia, as holding, together with Philip of Kyme, two knights' fees,[4] and the later evidence proves that Jocelin held the knight's fee in North Ingleby and Thorpe which belonged to the de Haia family. *Circa* 1150 he held of William Foliot land in Sturton by Stow (*Stretona*).[5] In 1157 Peter of Cotes by Stow pledged his faith in the hand of Goslan de Engelby.[6] Jocelin was a witness, *circa* 1166, to earl Simon's grant to the monks of Norwich.[7] That he was a man of some importance is shown by the fact that his name has the first place amongst the witnesses who attested two charters to Newhouse abbey, *circa* 1170.[8] A charter of Henry III to Nocton Park priory confirms the gift to that house by Jollan son of Robert de Engelby of eighty-one acres and one perch of land, thirty-two acres of meadow, two messuages, one toft, and one croft, and pasture for six hundred sheep, sixty plough beasts (*animalia campestria*), one hundred pigs, and ten mares with their foals, and pannage for ten pigs in 'Engelby' wood, and one toft with the appurtenances in 'Thorp.' [9]

[1] P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster court rolls, bundle 93, nos. 1271, 1273, 1274.
[2] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 362.
[3] above, p. 93. [4] above, p. 94.
[5] Muniments of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, D ij, 87/3, no. 5.
[6] Stenton, Transcripts of Charters, p. 83. Cp. p. 85.
[7] below, p. 107. [8] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 198.
[9] *Monast. Angl.* vi, 343a.

In 1168 Joslen de Englesby granted to Blanchelande abbey in Lower Normandy his mill at Welton by Lincoln (*Weletun*), to be held at a yearly rent of ten shillings to be paid to his lord Richard de Haia, and of two shillings to himself and his heirs, and, on account of his necessity, he received at the outset his own rent for eight years, that is, sixteen shillings.[1] Jocelin also gave land in Ingleby to Catley priory.[2]

By a charter, which may be assigned to the decade 1171-80, he quitclaimed to the monks of Kirkstead two bovates of land with two tofts and crofts in the fields of Thorpe in the Fallows, and his widow Beatrice, about the end of Henry II's reign, confirmed the gift, and granted to the monks her interest in the land since it was part of her dower, pledging her faith in the hand of Edith wife of Brian of Welton le Wold, the monks giving her for this twenty shillings and one cow.[3] This land, however, did not belong to the manor of Ingleby, but to the manor of Scampton.[4] Jocelin had three sons—

I. ADAM OF INGLEBY, **M3.** See below.

II. WILLIAM OF INGLEBY, **M4.** See below.

III. GUY OF INGLEBY, who attested his brother William's charter to Catley priory, *circa* 1200.

**M3.** ADAM OF INGLEBY (probably the eldest) son of M2, gave land in Ingleby to Catley priory, the gift being confirmed by his brother William for the health of Adam's soul.[5]

**M4.** SIR WILLIAM OF INGLEBY, knight, son of Jocelin, *circa* 1200, with the consent of [Beatrice] his mother, confirmed the gifts of land in Ingleby made by his father and by his brother Adam to Catley priory.[6] At about the same date, he gave a toft and seven acres of land and meadow in Heckington (*Hecintun*) to the canons of the church of St Mary of Lincoln.[7] By a charter, which is perhaps a little earlier, William son of Joslan de Hengelbi, with the consent of Beatrice his wife, gave to Nocton Park priory the whole of his demesne in Gorewic Syc, namely, three little pieces, in

[1] Round, *Calendar of Documents in France*, p. 311.
[2] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, p. 84.
[3] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 148. [4] below, p. 107.
[5] Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, p. 84. [6] *ibid.*
[7] Muniments of the dean and chapter, Registrum Antiquissimum, no. 737 (Aj, 5).

frank almoign in exchange for two dwellings (*mansionum*) in ' Hengelbi,' which dwellings were Grimkil's and Ranulf's. The charter is witnessed by Andrew de Hengelbi, Guy (Wigo) son of Josalan de Hengelbi, and others, and is sealed with a circular seal, one-and-three-quarters inches in diameter, displaying an equestrian figure, with the legend : SIGILL' . . . ENGELBI.[1] In 1212, William held one knight's fee in Ingleby (*Engelbi*) of Gerard de Camville, and this fee included the carucate in Thorpe in the Fallows which belonged to the manor of North Ingleby. In 1221-2, he presented to a mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe.[2] Beatrice de Engelby, who was presumably his widow, held three-quarters of a knight's fee in that village and in Evedon of the earl of Salisbury, in 1242,[3] and perhaps this was her inheritance. William was seemingly dead at that date.

On the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May] 1232, by an agreement between the abbot and convent of Newhouse and William of Ingleby there was founded the chapelry or chantry of Ingleby. Previously the monks were bound to serve the chapel, and now they quitclaimed to William and his heirs the lands which belonged to it, while William, on his part, undertook to find a chaplain at the expense of himself and his heirs. Upon a vacancy, he was to present the chaplain to the abbot, and the abbot was to present him to the archdeacon of the place. One of the witnesses was Herbert de Engelby.[4]

**M5.** SIR WILLIAM OF INGLEBY, son of William (M4), held the knight's fee in Ingleby and Thorpe in the Fallows in 1242 of the fee of Longespée, earl of Salisbury, as of the honour of Lincoln castle.[5]

In 1234 John de Engelby quitclaimed a knight's fee in Ingelby to William de Engelby to hold to him and his heirs with the other lands that William held at that time in Sturton by Stow, Marton, and Stow,[6] This transaction was probably

[1] W. T. Lancaster, *The Early History of Ripley and the Ingilby Family*, p. 31. Cp. *Monast. Angl.* vi, 343a.
[2] L.R.S., ix, 117.
[3] *Book of Fees* ii, 1032. Cp. *ibid.*, p. 1072, where the fraction of the fee is wrongly given as a half.
[4] Reg. i, f. 254. B.M., Harl Chart. 44 G 20.
[5] above, p. 94. [6] *Final Concords* i, 274.

part of a family settlement. In 1245 Jocelin de Ryskington granted to William de Engleby and his heirs two carucates of land in Kirton in Holland and Riskington (an extinct hamlet in Kirton), and William granted the manor of Ingleby to Jocelin for his life.[1] On 2 June 1351, William received a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in 'Engelby,' provided that those lands were not within the king's forest.[2] A little later, William de Engelby, son of William de Engelby, gave land in Hackthorn (*Hakethorn*) to Barlings abbey;[3] and, about 1266, he gave to the same house sixty marks to build the chapel of Langworth (*Langwath*), and one hundred marks to enable the abbey to maintain a chaplain who should celebrate there every day the full service of the dead for the souls of William himself, Mabel and Constance his wives, and William his son, and others.[4] On 16 February 1268-9, he presented to a mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe.[5] He seems to have died without leaving a son.

**VI.** Sir Thomas de Multon, knight, of Frampton, appears to have been the next holder of the knight's fee, for his widow Lucy, in 1302, had a life interest in North and South Ingleby and Saxilby;[6] and his descendants succeeded the Ingleby family at North Ingleby and Thorpe in the Fallows, and as patrons of the mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe. The land probably passed to the Multons by inheritance, though the relationship of the two families has not been discovered.[7] Thomas died about 1280, having married Lucy Pecche. His son Alan married Joan, daughter of Herbert Pecche, and seems to have died before his father, leaving a son,

**VII.** Sir Thomas de Multon, knight, of Frampton, who was under age 23 July 1286, and in the wardship of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who presented to the mediety of the

[1] *Final Concords* ii, 26. Cp. *ibid.*, p. 37.
[2] *Calendar of the Charter Rolls* i, 362.
[3] B.M., Cotton MSS, Faustina, B I, f. 55d.
[4] *Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend*, L.R.S., xx, 24-26. [5] *ibid.*
[6] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 134/68, no. 7. Cp. *ibid.* 134/70, no. 19.
[7] There is a summary account of the Multon family, by Colonel Sir Alfred C. E. Welby, K.B.E., in *Lincs Notes and Queries* xi, 209-215; but the pedigree has not yet been satisfactorily made out.

church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe.[1] The earl presented again in October 1296.[2] Thomas himself presented in 1298-9.[3] He held three-quarters of a knight's fee in Kirkby and Evedon in 1303.[4] At the same date, in conjunction with the prioresses of Heynings and Brodholme, he held the fee in Ingleby [and Thorpe in the Fallows] which William of Ingleby some time held, except a fifth part (which was held in equal parts by the priors of Nocton Park and Catley), and a two-hundredth part.[5] Sir Thomas de Multon (son of Sir Alan de Multon) and Beatrice his wife confirmed Sir William of Ingleby's gift to Barlings abbey.[6] Thomas was dead in 1311.

**M8.** Sir Thomas de Multon, the elder, of Frampton, knight, son and heir of (M7), was under age, and in the king's wardship, in 1311; and of age in 1316.[7] He presented to the mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe, 7 January 1329-30.[8] He held one knight's fee in 'Ingelby and Thorp en le falghes' of Edmund earl of Kent in 1330, and of Edmund's widow in 1331;[9] and he seems to have been succeeded, *circa* 1333-6, by his brother,

**M9.** Thomas de Multon, the younger, of Frampton, who died before 1341, and was succeeded by his brother,

**M10.** John de Multon, of Frampton, who held three-quarters of a knight's fee in Kirkby and Evedon in 1346;[10] and, in 1352, one fee in Ingleby and 'Thorp in le Faules' of the earl of Kent.[11] He died in 1355, and was succeeded by his son,

**M11.** Sir John de Multon, knight, of Frampton, who died beyond the seas, 18 August 1368, leaving a daughter and heiress,

**M12.** Maud de Multon, who was about seven years old in 1373, at which time she was married to William son of William Spaigne, of Boston. This William the younger was dead in 1382, leaving no issue.[12] Maud married, secondly,

[1] Bishop Sutton's Lincoln roll, m. 14.
[2] Bishop Sutton's commendation roll, m. 2. [3] Reg. i, f. 233.
[4] *Feudal Aids* iii, 135. [5] *ibid.*, p. 136.
[6] Barlings Abbey Cartulary, Cotton MSS, Faustina, B i, f. 55d.
[7] *Calendar of Inq.* v, no. 256; *ibid.*, vi, no. 63.
[8] Reg. iv, f. 26d. [9] above, p. 95. [10] *Feudal Aids* iii, 196.
[11] above, p. 95. [12] *Lincs Notes and Queries* xi, 212-13.

not later than 1382, Thomas de Graa, by whom she had a son,

**[illegible]13.** Sir John Graa, knight, of North Ingleby, who held the manor of 'North Ingelby,' with its appurtenances in Saxilby, by the service of one knight.[1] In 1408 and 1410, as lord of North Ingleby, he presented to the mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe.[2] At this time the manor was held by subtenants of the family of Daubeney (*de Albini*) to whom the manor of South Ingleby belonged.[3] Thus Mary Daubeney, described as the lady of North Ingleby, in 1380, presented to the mediety of the church of St Denis;[4] and Elias Daubney died, in 1318, seised of two carucates which he held of [the heirs of] Thomas de Multon by the service of ten shillings;[5] and William Daubeney, in 1428, was holding the Multon knight's fee in 'Ingulby and Saxby' [*sic*], excepting a fifth part and a two-hundredth part.[6]

On 9 February 1450-1 William Laken, Richard Walsh, and William Furnevall, clerk, conveyed the manor of North Ingleby, and the advowson of the free chapel of the manor, and twenty pounds of rent in Saltfleetby and Somercotes, and the advowsons of the churches of Saltfleetby All Saints and Bassingham, to Sir John Graa, knight, and Thomasia his wife, and the heirs of John's body, with remainders in succession to Robert Graa, John's brother and the heirs of his body, and to Gervase Clyfton, esquire; and on 27 June 1451 John and Thomasia quitclaimed the same property, for two hundred marks, to Laken, Walsh, and Furnevall.[7] On 9 February 1458-9, Gervase Clyfton, knight, for £300, conveyed the same property, with the addition of the manor of Heapham, to William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, and others, to hold to the bishop and his heirs.[8] On 11 May 1460 the bishop and others granted the same premises to William archbishop of York, Sir Gervase Clyfton, knight, Robert Clyfton, esquire, and Thomasia widow of John Gra, knight, to hold to Thomasia for her life, with reversion to the grantees and to the heirs of the bishop.[9] On 25 November 1464

[1] *ibid.*, p. 358. [2] Reg. xiv, ff. 29d., 45.
[3] *Feudal Aids* iii, 264, 358. *Calendar of Inq.* iv, no. 324.
[4] Reg. x, f. 105. [5] *Calendar of Inq.* vi, no. 151.
[6] *Feudal Aids* iii, 278. [7] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 145/160, nos. 30, 31.
[8] *ibid.*, 145/161, no. 27. [9] *ibid.*, no. 33.

the bishop and others, for £300, granted the manors of 'Northyngleby and Hepeham' and the advowson of the free chapel of 'Northyngleby' to George bishop of Exeter, John Thoresway, chaplain, and others, and to the heirs of John Thoresway.[1]

**M14.** JOHN STANLOW,[2] of Stickford and Silk Willoughby, seems to have acquired the manor of North Ingleby with land in Thorpe in the Fallows, and the advowson of the mediety of the church of St Denis, Kirkby by Laythorpe, before 1478. In that year, and in 1493, 1494, and 1495, he presented to the mediety; [3] and he granted the next presentation to Thomas Norton, who presented 26 September 1526.[4] Stanlow died 15 April 1521, leaving by Margaret Langholme, his wife, a son,

**M15.** WILLIAM STANLOW, of Stickford, who made to Sir John Husy, knight, a grant of next presentation to the mediety.[5]

**M16.** THOMAS WYMBYSH,[6] of Nocton, next appears as the holder of the manor of North Ingleby, but whether he acquired it by inheritance or by purchase is uncertain. Two of the daughters of William Stanlow married two brothers, Nicholas and Oswald Wymbish, but the dates make it appear unlikely that the manor passed thus. Thomas Wymbish married Elizabeth Tailboys, afterwards baroness Tailboys, of Kyme, in her own right.[7] In her right, he claimed to be summoned to parliament as a baron, but it was decided by the lord chief justice 'that no man, husband of a baroness, should use the title of her dignity until he had a child by her, whereby he should become tenant by courtesie of her barony.'[8] Thomas died in 1553, without issue, and his widow married, secondly, Sir Ambrose Dudley, knight, created earl of Warwick in 1561, son of John duke of Northumberland. Warwick was attainted of high treason in 1553, and condemned to death, with forfeiture of his lands, but was pardoned 22

[1] *ibid.*, 145/162, no. 8.
[2] *Maddison, Lincolnshire Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc., vol. lii), pp. 921-2.
[3] Reg. xxi, f. 19d; xxii, ff. 155, 157d; xxiii, f. 6.
[4] *ibid.*, xxvii, f. 20d. [5] *ibid.*, xxviii, f. 22.
[6] *Assoc. Archit. Societies Reports* xxiv, 353-8.
[7] Maddison, *op. cit.*, pp. 921-2, 1116-17.
[8] *Complete Peerage*, ed. G. E. C., vii, 358.

January 1554-5. By letters patent, dated 17 July 1556, the king and queen restored to him and Elizabeth his wife, while they should live together in matrimony, certain lands of which they were seised in their demesne in the right of Elizabeth, at the time of the forfeiture, and, *inter alia*, the manor of [North] Ingleby, and sixteen messuages, sixteen cottages, two dovecotes, one thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, six hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, two hundred acres of marsh, one hundred acres of furze and heath, and twenty shillings of rent in Ingleby, Stow St Mary, Sturton by Stow, Saxilby, Willingham by Stow, Thorpe in the Fallows, and Heapham, the reversion of which belonged, after Elizabeth's death, to Thomas Wymbisshe, esquire, deceased.[1] Elizabeth was probably dead in 1557, when the land in Thorpe in the Fallows belonging to the manor of North Ingleby was held of the wife of Francis Norton, of Norton Conyers, co. York, N.R.[2] This lady was

**[illegible]17.** ABRAA WYMBISH, sister and coheir of Thomas Wymbish, of Nocton. The other sister and coheir, Frances Wymbish, married, first, Sir Richard Townley, of Townley, co. Lancaster, and of Nocton, and, secondly, Alexander Ratcliffe. The following fines indicate that Abraa obtained the manor of North Ingleby as part of her inheritance.

On 27 January 1558-9 Francis Norton and Abraha his wife quitclaimed to Alexander Radclyff, esquire, and Thomas Norton, a moiety of the manors of 'Northingilby and Hepham,' and a moiety of a third part of twenty messuages, two thousand acres of land, etc., in North Ingleby, Bransby, Sturton [by Stow], Thorpe in the Fallows, Willingham [by Stow], Saxilby, Heapham, Marton, and Stow St Mary, co. Lincoln, and of land, etc., in Nottinghamshire; and for this Alexander and Thomas granted the premises to Francis and Abraha and the heirs of Francis to hold of the chief lords.[3]

On 29 May 1564 Alexander Radclyff, esquire, and Frances his wife, for £1,980, quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Frances to Francis Norton and Abra his wife and the heirs of Francis the manors of North Ingleby, Walesby, and Willingham [by Stow], with land, etc., in North Ingleby, Thorpe in the Fallows, and many other places.[4]

On 3 February 1576-7, Edward Barton and Roger Gower, gentlemen, quitclaimed to Abra Norton, widow of Francis Norton, esquire, and her heirs the manors of North Ingleby and Walesby; and land,

[1] P.R.O., Patent Roll, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, part 12, m. 1.
[2] below, p. 58.
[3] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 1 Eliz., divers counties, file 101.
[4] *ibid.*, 6 Eliz., divers counties.

etc., in North Ingleby, Thorpe in le Fallowes, and other places; and Abra granted to Roger and his heirs an annuity of £100, and to Edward for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of two shillings, the manor of North Ingleby and the tenements in North Ingleby, 'Thorpe in le Fallowes,' and other places, etc.[1]

In the time of Henry VIII the land in Thorpe in the Fallows which belonged to the manor of Ingleby was held by subtenants; and in 1541 Thomas Burton, of Cotes by Stow, into whose hands it had passed by right of inheritance, conveyed it to Alexander Amcotts, of Aisthorpe. Amcotts thereupon held it of Abra wife of Francis Norton in free socage and by a yearly rent of fourpence.[2] Thomas Burton was the son of another Thomas Burton, alderman and mayor of Lincoln. The younger Thomas married Grace daughter and heir of Robert Fishborne, by Jane daughter and heir of Henry Hansard, the fourth son of Sir Richard Hansard, knight, of South Kelsey.[3]

On 19 May 1538 Richard Fyssheburne and Mary his wife quitclaimed to Thomas Burton and Grace his wife the manor of Cotes by Stowe St Mary, with the appurtenances, and sixteen messuages, two hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, and two acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in Cotes, Ingham, Thorpe in le Fallowes, and Normanby in the parish of Stowe St Mary, and for this Thomas and Grace granted the premises to Richard and his heirs begotten of the body of Mary, with remainder to Thomas and Grace and the heirs of Thomas.[4]

On 6 October 1541 Thomas Burton and Grace his wife and Richard Fyssheburn, for twenty marks of silver, quitclaimed to Alexander Amcotes, esquire, and his heirs three cottages, seven tofts, forty acres of land, five acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, and sixpence of rent in Thorpe in le Falowes.[5]

[1] *ibid.*, 19 Eliz., bundle 161. [2] above, p. 53.
[3] Maddison, *op. cit.*, pp. 211, 455.
[4] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 25/166, no. 6. [5] *ibid.*, 26/171, no. 23.

## CHAPTER XI

# The Kirkstead Abbey Land in Scampton and Thorpe in the Fallows

### A The Chief Lords

This estate was held by the chief lords who held the manor of Aisthorpe, whose descent is given in chapter II.

**A2.** Gilbert of Ghent is entered in the Domesday survey as holding land in Scampton, assessed at six and a half carucates, of which Ulf Fenisc (A1) was the pre-Conquest tenant.[1] Part of this land, it will appear, lay in Thorpe in the Fallows.

**A3.** Walter of Ghent, son of Gilbert (A2), held six carucates in Scampton in 1115-18.[2] His son,

**A4.** Gilbert of Ghent gave to the church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, and the monks there, A.D. 1146-56, ten pounds worth of land of his inheritance and patrimony at Scampton, quit of all worldly service, in alms, namely forty bovates of land and twenty-seven messuages, which he had previously given to Ralf son of Gilbert, but which Ralf now quitclaimed to the monks. Gilbert made this gift for the souls of his father and mother, and for the forgiveness of his sins, and also in expiation of the excesses which he had committed at Lynn. The countess Rohais, his wife, to whose dowry Scampton belonged, quitclaimed to the monks her right in the land; and earl Simon of Northampton, who was Gilbert's son-in-law, confirmed the gift. The charters are as follows:—[3]

Notum sit Christi fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Gilebertus de Gant donaui deo & ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Norwico & monachis ibidem deo seruientibus per manum domini Willelmi episcopi Norwic' decem libratas terre de hereditate & patrimonio meo apud Scantonam liberas & quietas de omni terreno seruicio

[1] *D.B.*, 24/1 (vol. i, f. 354, col. 3). Above, p. 18.
[2] *L.S.*, 3/19 (f. 6).
[3] The charters are preserved in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Norwich in a box labelled ' Scanton,' and they are printed here by the kind permission of the dean and chapter.

& exactione in perpetuam elemosinam. Et hoc feci concessione & uoluntate heredum meorum absque calumpnia & reclamatione omnium hominum. scilicet quadraginta bouatas terre & viginti septem maisnagias cum terris 7 pasturis & pratis & in communibus exitibus cum soca & saca & toll & theam & infangenetheof & cum omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus que ego habui [quam uncquam melius eam terram manu tenui . hoc eciam feci[1]] pro animabus patris & [matris[1]] mee & pro remissione peccatorum meorum [7 pro excessu. apud Linnam in diocesano Norwic' ecclesie commissio [*sic*] ut deinceps sim particeps [1]] omnium beneficiorum & orationum eiusdem ecclesie Radulfus eciam filius Gileberti illam terram clamauit quietam cui antea illam donaueram. Inde sunt test*es*. Willelmus archidiaconus. Vnfrid*us* subdecanus. Malgerus. Radulfus Cadomensis. Willelmus. Geruasius. 7 ceteri canonici ecclesie sancte Marie Lincolniensis. Radulfus filius Gileberti. Willelmus filius Walteri. Willelmus filius Haconis. Gaufridus & Baldewinus fratres ipsius Gileberti. Ricardus filius Auti. Alueredus filius Radulfi. Fulco. Willelmus filius Ricaldi. Rogerus de Draantona. Simon & Thomas filii Willelmi filius Haconis. Ansteis fortis. Walterus clericus Alani de Cruun & alii multi. [A.D. 1146-1156].

*Endorsed*: Scantona. ✠ xiiij x. The seal has perished.

Vniuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Capitulum ecclesie sancte Marie Lincolniensis salutem. Vniuersitati uestre innoteat quod Comitissa Roesia sua sponte in capitulo nostro quicquid iuris sibi uendicabat in terra de Schamtunie quam Gilebertus maritus eius ecclesie Norwicensi in perpetuam elemosinam donauerat pro inmensis dampnis que eidem ecclesie apud Linnam intulerat liberum 7 ab omni reclamacione quietum supradicte cessit 7 concessit eclesie. 7 fidem interposuit. quod de cetero nec per se nec per personam interpositam super hoc aliquem querelam mouebit eclesie Norwicensi . . . hac autem concessione reclamacione . . . . Rann' ex parte eiusdem eclesie remisit Comitisse . . . . . huius rei test . . . . . [A.D. 1146-1156.]

The charter has been injured. No endorsement is visible.

Comes Simon omnibus filiis ecclesie salutem. Notum sit uobis quod ego dedi 7 concessi 7 presenti carta confirmaui. ecclesie sancte Trinitatis Norwich' 7 monachis ibidem deo seruientibus terram in Scamtun' quam comes Gilebertus de Gant dedit eidem ecclesie 7 eisdem monachis. cum omnibus pertinenciis 7 libertatibus suis. infra eandem uillam 7 extra. 7 hanc donacionem pro posse meo warantizabo. ubique ut liberam 7 puram elemosinam. tenendam de me 7 heredibus meis. vt carta comitis Gileberti testatur. Hi sunt testes. Walterus abbas de Bardn' cum toto conuentu. Rogerus filius Hugonis. Robertus filius Brien. Johannes cunestabularius. Johannes filius Roberti. Petrus de Trehamtun. Johannes de Verli. Ricardus clericus. Walterus clericus. Paganus canonicus. Magister Rogerus canonicus. Wiardus eiusdem ecclesie sacerdos. Iuo sacerdos. Alexander cantoris clericus. Durant dapifer. Alvredus de Pointun uicecomes. 7

[1] Supplied from a fifteenth-century copy.

Rogerus frater eius. Joselanus de Engelbi. Herbertus filius Adalardi constabularius. ToRaldus de noua uilla. Robertus de Helm'ham. [*query* A.D. 1166.]

*Endorsed*: de Scamtona. xvj : x.

The seal has perished, but its cord remains. Alfred of Pointon was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1166.

It may be remarked that this was not the only gift that Gilbert had to make for his excesses. He also granted six pounds worth of rent to Pontefract priory for the great losses which he had inflicted on the monks in the war between himself and Henry de Lascy, on account of which the monks had excommunicated him. The charter is confirmed by Henry II, before 1162, and probably very early in his reign; and by Rohaise, Gilbert's wife.[1]

*Circa* 1175, Girard the prior and the convent of Norwich granted this land, which they call ' our whole land of Scamtona and of Torp,' to Kirkstead abbey for a yearly rent of ten pounds of silver. The grant was confirmed by the bishop of Norwich.[2]

In the time of Henry II, Jocelin of Ingleby granted to Kirkstead abbey in alms two bovates with two tofts and crofts in the fields of ' Torp,' namely the two bovates, of the fee of Gilbert de Gant, which the monks of Kirkstead held of the monks of Norwich, and which belonged to the land of Scampton, undertaking to render to the monks of Kirkstead two shillings a year for the two bovates and twelve pence for one of the tofts. Jocelin also covenanted to give the monks two other bovates in the fields of ' Torp ' if he failed to warrant the original bovates to them.[3] The land was also quitclaimed by his wife Beatrice.[4] Richard Peildecerf, late in Henry II's reign, quitclaimed to Kirkstead abbey the land which he held as two bovates in Scampton and Thorpe in the Fallows, and the grant was confirmed by his son Robert.[5] In 1212, the abbot of Kirkstead held two carucates in Scampton and Thorpe in the Fallows of the

[1] *The Chartulary of St John of Pontefract* ii, 520-2. (Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series).

[2] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, pp. 144-5.

[3] Kirkstead Cartulary, f. 101, no. xvii. The cartulary, in error, gives his name as *Jordanus de Englibi*.

[4] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, 148; and above, pp. 96-7.

[5] above, p. 97.

land of the prior of Norwich, to whom they rendered ten pounds a year.[1]

Besides the Norwich priory land, Kirkstead abbey held other land of the Ghent fee in Scampton and Thorpe in the Fallows. The inquest of 1212 states that the abbot held three carucates in pure alms by the gift of Walter de Gant (died 1139). The earliest record of the gift, however, is the charter, *circa* 1150, of Ralf son of Gilbert by which he gives to the monks the whole of his land of 'Scantunia,' namely, the whole of his lordship of the village, and twenty-six bovates of land, offering the gift on the altar of the church of St Mary of Lincoln, for the health of his soul, and for the souls of his father and mother and sons who were buried at Kirkstead. The charter was confirmed by the chief lord, Gilbert of Ghent, earl of Lincoln, and also by the countess Rohaise, as well as by earl Simon and Alice his wife.[2] Ralf son of Gilbert was the founder of Markby priory.

Late in the twelfth century, the abbot of Kirkstead held seventeen carucates in 'Scamton,' twelve carucates being in his demesne, and five being held by his men.[3] This assessment probably included land in other places besides Scampton and Thorpe in the Fallows. In 1303, the abbot held one knight's fee in Scampton.[4] In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*[5] the abbot and convent of Kirkstead are stated to have the manor of Scampton, that is, 'Westgraungia' £6, 'Estgraungia' with the village there £18 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the grange of 'Dunham' £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, making the yearly value of £28 2*s.* 10*d.*

The manor of Scampton and the farms called 'Est grange' and 'West grange' were granted by the king, 19 December 1538, to Charles duke of Suffolk; and the land which lay in Thorpe in the Fallows came soon afterwards, at a date which has not been ascertained, into the possession of the Amcotts family.[6] On 3 November 1582 Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., and Mary his wife quitclaimed to Edmund Pakenham and William Pratt, gentlemen, and the heirs of Edmund, the manor of Scampton, and fourteen messuages, twelve cottages, six tofts, one windmill, one dovecote, thirty

[1] *Book of Fees* i, 189. [2] Kirkstead Cartulary, ff. 99-100.
[3] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 242/113, m. 2.
[4] *Feudal Aids* iii, 131. [5] iv, 53b.
[6] *State Papers, Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, xiii, part 2, p. 494 (s).

gardens, twenty orchards, seven hundred acres of land, three hundred and forty acres of meadow, five hundred and forty acres of pasture, three hundred acres of furze and heath, and five shillings of rent in 'Scamton, East Thorp, and Thorp'; and Edmund and William granted the premises to Henry and Mary and the heirs of Mary, to hold of the chief lords.[1] On 7 June 1585, Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., and Mary his wife, for £500, quitclaimed to Henry earl of Pembroke and Edward Dyer, esquire, and the heirs of the earl, for ever, the manor of Scampton, and sixty messuages, forty cottages, forty tofts, sixty gardens, forty orchards, one thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, one thousand acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, five hundred acres of moor, and five pounds of rent in Scampton and 'Eastroppe.'[2] On 20 January 1588-9, Sir Robert Sydney, knight, and Barbara his wife, for £1000, quitclaimed to Thomas Lawrence, the manor of Scampton otherwise Skampton, and thirty messuages, eight cottages, thirty gardens, thirty orchards, one thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, two hundred acres of moor, and forty shillings of rent in Scampton, Thorpe, Aystrop, otherwise Estroope otherwise East Thope, and the tithes of grain, hay, lambs, and wool yearly renewing in the villages and fields of Scampton, Thorpe, and Aystrop, and the advowson of the church of Scampton.[3] On 18 November 1590, Thomas Lawrence and Martha his wife, and Henry FitzWilliams, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, for £1,600, quitclaimed to Sir John Hart, knight, and Anne his wife, the same premises as in the fine of 20 January 1588-9.[4]

At a date, which has been ascertained, the Kirkstead abbey land in Thorpe came into the possession of the Amcotts family.

[1] P.R.O., Feet of Fines, 24-5 Elizabeth, Mich., no. 43.
[2] *ibid.*, 27 Elizabeth, Trin., no. 16.
[3] *ibid.*, 31 Elizabeth, Hil., no. 3.
[4] *ibid.*, 32-3 Elizabeth, Mich., part 2, no. 38.

## CHAPTER XII

## The later owners of Thorpe in the Fallows

The possession of the whole of the parish of Thorpe, with the exceptions of the dean and chapter's land and of a small piece of glebe, has been traced to Thomas Parkinson, to whom it was conveyed in July 1810.[1] At various times soon after this, Parkinson sold this land to four purchasers.

### I

On 17 and 18 December 1810, he conveyed to William Hick, of Sawden in the parish of Brompton, near Scarborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, for £3,132 14*s.* 6*d.*, a farmhouse and 100 acres of land, more or less, in Thorpe, and also the impropriate rectory of Thorpe. The land lay in the south-eastern corner of the parish, being bounded by the parish of Aisthorpe on the east and by the road from Lincoln to Thorpe on the west. In 1876 it is described as containing 117 acres, 1 rood, and 26 perches, but in 1911 the area was found to be 118 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches. The farmhouse appears on the Ordnance Survey map as Randy Lea, adjoining the north side of the Church road from Aisthorpe to Thorpe. Between 1828 and 1849, it was occupied by William Proctor, and it is entered in Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) as ' Proctors or Rangaree Farm.' In Greenwood's map it is called ' Randy Lea.' In the conveyance to Mr. R. F. Ealand, in 1876, it is described as ' formerly a messe or farmhouse,' [2] but then as consisting of two cottages. In its stead, about sixty or seventy years ago, a house and buildings, called Low Farm, were erected on the other side of the Church way, a little distance to the east, in the parish of Aisthorpe. About the year 1913, the buildings of Randy Lea, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, were demolished.

The property conveyed to William Hick was subject to the quitrents mentioned before, namely, 12*s.* 7*s.* payable

[1] above, p. 67. [2] above, pp. 68-9.

to the poor of the parish of St Sepulchre, London, and £1 0*s.* 8*d.*[1] due to the heirs of Robert and Thomas Austin. Hick, by indenture, dated 29 December 1843, settled this property on Anne, his wife, with power of appointment or devise, subject to the payment of numerous legacies. She, by her will, dated 6 March 1855, and proved at York 31 May 1858, devised it to trustees to sell for the purposes of her will. The trustees conveyed it, 17 August 1859, for £4,800 to John Robert Ealand as detailed above, from whom it passed eventually, with the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe, to Mrs. Ward, the present owner.[2]

II

On 2 August 1810, Parkinson conveyed to Samuel Casswell about 126 acres lying in the south-western corner of Thorpe ; and on 11 November 1812, Casswell conveyed this land to Charles Moor, who also purchased numbers III and IV below.

III

On 8 August 1810, Parkinson conveyed to Thomas Brown 163 acres lying in the north-western part of the parish. Brown died in April 1815, and John Brown and Thomas Brown, his devisees, conveyed the land to Charles Moor, on 20 April 1822, less 2 roods and 19 perches (being part of the Chapel Garth), which, as it had by that time been discovered, were the glebe of the vicar of Thorpe.

IV

On 9 August 1810, Parkinson conveyed to Charles Moor 400 acres of freehold land lying in the part of the parish immediately to the west of the boundary of the parish of Brattleby and the road from Thorpe to Lincoln, and also his lease of the dean and chapter's land. The lease expired on 24 June 1815, but it was renewed at intervals to Mr Moor's successors and, ultimately, in 1864, to William Charles Kendall for twenty-four years, at the end of which term the land was given up. Thus Charles Moor became the owner of about 689 acres, or more than four-fifths of the parish of

[1] above, p. 66. [2] page 69.

Thorpe. He died 14 May 1831 and, under his will and its codicils, in the events that followed, this land passed as follows:

(a) 127 acres of freehold land and 11 acres of leasehold to his sister, Rebecca Moor, for her life and, after her death, which took place on 11 February 1849, to his nephew, the Reverend William Charles Kendall, vicar of Swinderby, for his life, and afterwards to his children in tail.

(b) 154 acres of freehold land, and 31 acres of leasehold to his said nephew, W. C. Kendall, for his life, and then to his children in tail. Only one of his children survived infancy, Albina Kendall, who, on 11 September 1860, was married to John Thomas Becher Pratt, who later took the name of Becher Tidd Pratt. In 1861, the entail was barred, and the property resettled, subject to life interests, in favour of Albina Pratt for her life, and afterwards of the survivor of herself and her husband. William Charles Kendall died 1 April 1879, and was buried at Swinderby; and Albina Tidd Pratt, who survived her husband, and died 15 October 1910, left her real estate in equal shares to her children, John Tidd Pratt, William Becher Tidd Pratt, Mary Tidd Pratt, and Albina Lilian Tidd Pratt, by whom it is now held.

The land owned by these ladies and gentlemen comprises all the land in Thorpe lying to the south of the road from Sturton to Brattleby and west of the road from Thorpe to Lincoln, with the exception of the dean and chapter's land which is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

(c) About 410 acres of freehold land to his son, the Reverend George Roberts, for life, and then to his children in tail. Mr Roberts, who was vicar of Norton Disney (1852-1898), died 28 October 1898, his will being dated 4 March 1892, and proved at Lincoln 10 December 1898. Thereupon, under their grandfather's will, Mr Roberts' sons, Charles Wilfrid Roberts and George Arthur Roberts, succeeded to the land, of which the former now holds about one hundred and eighty acres towards the west and the latter about two hundred and thirty acres towards the east. This land comprises the whole of the parish lying on the north side of the road from Sturton to Brattleby, with the exception of the small piece of glebe referred to above.

## CHAPTER XIII

# The Ecclesiastical History of Aisthorpe

The date of the first church in the village of Aisthorpe is uncertain, but it is probable that one was built when the Danes adopted Christianity. Of what happened in Anglo-Saxon times we know nothing. Domesday Book, in 1086, under Thorpe and Aisthorpe, states that Alden the priest had a church there ; but the balance of probability is, perhaps, in favour of the church being situate at Thorpe. This does not, however, exclude the possibility of a church at Aisthorpe also ; for Domesday Book is not a history book, but the record of an assessment to the geld due to the king, and churches which did not in some way affect the royal revenue would not be mentioned in it. William the priest of ' Astorp ' appears as a witness to a grant of land in Scampton late in the reign of Henry II.[1] The next mention of the church is in 1238-9, when the record of institutions to the rectory begins.

### *The Rectory*

In 1254, the church was valued at six marks, that is, £4 a year.[2] In 1291, in the taxation or valuation of Pope Nicholas, it was assessed at £6 13*s.* 4*d.*[3] In 1340, parliament granted to the king a subsidy of the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf for two years. At first, a tenth also was demanded from the clergy according to the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas ; but the next year the assessors and venditors under the act were directed to obtain correct information upon the oaths of the parishioners as to the ninth of lambs, fleeces, and sheaves of each church, and if the ninth were equal to the tenth of Pope Nicholas' valuation they were to levy the tenth ; but if it amounted to more or less they were to levy the ninth ; and, further, if it came to less, they were directed to state the reason. The return for Aisthorpe is as follows :

[1] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 149.
[2] Lunt, *The Valuation of Norwich*, p. 251. [3] page 75.

ASTHORP taxed [in Pope Nicholas' *Valuation*] at ten marks. They render account of five marks and four shillings [69*s.* 8*d.*] from the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs of the parish of Asthorp, the church of which is taxed at ten marks [£6 13*s.* 4*d.*], and it is therefore less than the valuation because the chief part of the value of the aforesaid church consists in a portion of glebe (*dote*), hay, offerings, and other small tithes, as appears by the inquisition and information taken by the oath of John Matheu of Asthorp, John son of Robert, John son of Richard, William Andreu, Ralf Cok, and John Osberne, and others their neighbours of the same parish who were sworn, and whose names are noted there and delivered to the treasury—total 69*s.* 8*d.*[1]

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1535, the rectory, which was then held by Paul Amcotts, was returned as worth £4 10*s.* after deducting 10*s.* for procurations and synodals.[2] Its value, including the vicarage of Thorpe which was thenceforth annexed to it, as returned at the beginning of the year 1604, was £20.[3] In 1706 the united benefice was returned to the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty as being worth £40 a year. In 1770 a sum of £40 a year was paid to the rector in lieu of tithes arising, seemingly, in the parish of Aisthorpe.[4] The present yearly value is about £350, derived mainly from tithe rentcharge. The tithe rentcharge award,[5] which is dated 23 June 1842, states that all the lands of the parish of Aisthorpe were subject to tithes of all kinds, and that the average receipts for tithes for the seven years preceding Christmas 1835 did not fairly represent the sum which ought to be the basis of the award. The tithes from all the lands in the parish, except glebe, were commuted for a yearly rentcharge of £286 13*s.* 7*d.* payable to the rector as from the 1st of the following January. Further, it was awarded that there should be an additional charge of seven shillings an acre on any glebe which should not be in the occupation of the rector himself. The award for the tithes of Thorpe will be discussed later.[6]

Two terriers of glebe lands were deposited in the diocesan registry in the seventeenth century. The originals seem to have disappeared, but copies exist which were made and certified by Robert Swan, the deputy registrar, 14 December

[1] *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 246b. [2] iv, 129.
[3] L.R.S., xxiii, 359. [4] Abstract of title A.D. 1810.
[5] Diocesan Registry, Tithe Rentcharge Award A301.
[6] pp. 147-8.

1821. It may be presumed from the blanks in the latter of the two that the document had been injured.

Wee the churchewardenes of Aistroppe and Thorpe in the Archedeacony [*sic*] of Stowe together with our Minister having made diligent inquiry concerning the Terrier of the Gleabe Landes medowes gardens orchardes houses and tenementes of the Parsonage of Aistroppe and Vicarage of Thorpe doe certifie that toe our knoweledge and as farre as Wee can learne by the testimony of honest men of our parishe that theare belonges neither Gleabe lands nor medowes, gardenes, orchardes, houses, nor tenements toe the Parsonage of Aistroppe or the Vicarage of Thorp, saveing onely the yard whearein the Church did stand on at Thorpe, and one other little yard boundeing uppon the said Churche yard on the East and on the West, North, and South on the ground nowe in the tenure of Richard Calvard both which said little yardes doe conteyne by computacion about halfe an acre under or over. In witnes wheareof Wee the Minister and Churchewardenes of the said parishe doe set toe our handes toe this present certificate the first day of December Anno Domini 1634.

Sam. Smyth, Rec. ibidem.
Luke Stampe
Richard Yeates } Gardiani ibidem.

Lincoln
Laures 57

A Terrier of the Gleabe Land and other profits belonging———— of Aistroppe and Vicarage of Thorpe annexed————1638.

Imprimis—We knowe not of any house or gleable land belonging to the parsonage of Aistroppe save onely the Church y——.

Item that all tythes whatsoever according to the full custom of tything is due and doe belonge to the parsonage of Aistroppe.

Item Wee knowe not of any gleable [*sic*] landes belonginge to the Vicaradge of Thorpe saveing onely a little parcell of grounde———— ————Vicaradge yeard buting on the old Church yeard' on the Easte on————Streete on the South and on the ground noue in the occupation of Phillippe Toyne on the North and West.

Item there hath bin payd to the Vicar of Thorpe in lue of the ————there the Easter book all mortuaryes and seven pounds per annum by equall porcions at the Annuntiacion of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Feast of St Mychaell the Archangell. Witnesseth these Inhabitants whose names are subscribed—

Sam. Smyth, Rec. ibidem
Luke Stampe
William his M marke Braye } Gard'
William Simkinson.
William Robinson.
Robert Hall.
John Yates.

For the Easter dues, hearthpenny and smokepenny, see page 203.

### *The Advowson*

The advowson, the right of presentation to the rectory, belonged to the immediate lords of the manor of Aisthorpe until, *circa* 1344, Peter of Kirton alienated it with one acre of glebe land to his mesne lord, Sir Adam II of Well,[1] to whose descendants it belonged until Richard Bertie and Katherine duchess of Suffolk his wife sold the advowson with its appurtenances for £90 to Alexander Amcotts, 20 January 1567-8.[2] Thus, it came once more into the possession of the immediate lords of the manor. The rectory of Thorpe in the Fallows, together with the advowson of the vicarage, were acquired by John and Alexander Amcotts in 1544,[3] and since then the advowsons of the rectory of Aisthorpe and the vicarage of Thorpe have always been in the same hands, and from the year 1568 the same person has been rector and vicar. Although no record of a formal act of the union of the two benefices has been found, they have come to be one benefice, called the rectory of Aisthorpe otherwise East and West Thorpe. Sometimes the two advowsons are specified separately: sometimes they are treated as a single advowson. The advowson of the joint benefice continued in the possession of the lords of the manor until it was bought with the manors of Aisthorpe and Thorpe by Thomas Parkinson in 1810.[4] Shortly after this, and before the year 1818, it was acquired, together with Aisthorpe hall and about thirty-eight acres of land by John Milnes, from whom it passed with the hall through several hands, until it was purchased, in 1900, by Mr Joseph Billiat, J.P., the present patron.[5]

### *Priest of Aisthorpe*

WILLIAM THE PRIEST OF AISTHORPE appears as the first witness in a charter, *circa* 1180-1190, by which Richard the abbot and the convent of Kirkstead granted lands in Scampton to Robert son of Thomas.[6]

[1] above, p. 28. Peter, however, had no power to alienate the glebe, which is the freehold of the rector for the time being. All that he possessed in the rectory was the advowson, that is the right of presenting a clerk for institution when a vacancy occurred. An advowson is an incorporeal hereditament. Some modern conveyances and wills, however, purport to dispose of the glebe and tithe rentcharge as well as of the advowson.

[2] above, p. 59. [3] above, p. 57. [4] above, p. 67.

[5] above, pp. 67-70. [6] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 149.

*Rectors of Aisthorpe*

ADAM DE SWAFELD, subdeacon, presented by William de Wudethorpe to the church of Aithorp [*sic*], was instituted 1238-9.[1]

WILLIAM DE MULTON, subdeacon, presented by Peter called Boson of Kyrketon to the church of Astorpe, vacant by the death of Adam, was instituted 28 June 1272, at Grantham.[2]

The said William de Multon, having been instituted to the church of Brattleby (*Brottilby*), 9 November 1277, at Buckden, and the church of Asthorpe having thus become vacant, the cure of that church was committed to the said William, 25 January 1277-8. An inquisition was dispensed with at the request of the earl of Lincoln because the right of presentation was sufficiently established by the roll of institutions, and the fitness of the parson was proved by an inquisition made afterwards.[3]

SIR SIMON DE WORTH, canon of Lincoln, presented by Peter Bozun, lord of Asthorp', to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of William de Multon because of his institution to the church of Brotelby, was instituted 12 July 1285, at Melton Mowbray.[4]

RALF SON OF PETER DE KIRKETON,' clerk, presented by Elizabeth relict of Peter de Kirketon' to the church of Astorp', vacant by the death of Sir Simon de Worth, was instituted 4 October 1300, at Mere.[5]

PETER SON OF PETER DE KIRKETON,' acolyte, presented by Elizabeth de Kirketon' to the church of Astorp', vacant by the resignation of Ralf de Kirketon', was instituted 14 February 1302-3, at Stow Park. ' And be it known that the presentee, because there was a doubt about his age, proved before witnesses that he had completed twenty-four years, and almost twenty-five years, before his institution.' [6]

JOHN DE ROTHWELL, acolyte, presented by Elizabeth relict of the late Peter de Kirketon' to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of Peter de Kirketon', was instituted 12 February 1309-10, at London, in the person of Joseph de

[1] L.R.S. xi, 139. Above, p. 42.
[2] L.R.S. xx, 93. Above, p. 43. [3] *ibid.*, xx, 97, 292.
[4] Lincoln Diocesan Registry, Sutton's roll, Lincoln, m. 3.
[5] Reg. ii, f. 83. Above, p. 45. [6] Reg. ii, f. 84d. Above, p. 45.

Wotton', clerk, his proctor.[1] On 16 July 1310, at Lyddington, the bishop granted to Rothwell, who was then a subdeacon, a dispensation to study for five years from the time of his institution, within the realm, and to receive the fruits of his church as if he were personally resident, without being bound to be promoted to higher orders within the five years.[2] On 8 December 1318, at Lyddington, Rothwell obtained the bishop's licence to be in attendance upon Sir John of Arundel, brother of the earl of Arundel, within the realm or without, for two years, and to let his church to farm. The licence was renewed 21 May 1322, 12 June 1324, and 25 May 1329, in each case for two years. It was renewed again, 2 February 1330-1, at London, for the same purpose and also for a pilgrimage. Nine months later, on 17 October, at the Old Temple, London, a further licence for one year was granted in order that he might attend to the execution of Arundel's testament. From 1329 onwards Arundel is described as master John of Arundel, canon of Lincoln.[3] If he was brother to the earl of Arundel, he must have been a younger son of Richard Fitz-Alan, seventh earl of Arundel, and brother of Edmund the eighth earl. It is remarkable that the name of Arundel is given to him here instead of Fitz-Alan, his patronymic.

John Daules, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon, was the next rector. A commission, dated at York, 12 November 1335, issued from the bishop to Master John de Bekyngham, archdeacon of Stow, and Hugh de Walmesford, canon of Lincoln, to enquire into the presentation to, and the vacancy of, the church of Asthorpe, to which Ralf de Kyrketon', lord of Asthorp, had presented Daules and, if all were in order, to institute him.[4] Daules evidently obtained institution for, on 30 December 1335, he was granted licence of non-residence in order that he might study letters for two years, within the realm or without, with power to let his church to farm to any honest priest, without being bound himself to be promoted to the priesthood.[5]

On 3 August 1338, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to try John Dawles, parson of Asthorpe, and

[1] Reg. ii, f. 92d. [2] *ibid.*, f. 317d.
[3] Reg. v, ff. 3d., 10d., 35, 37d. [4] Reg. v, f. 225d.
[5] *ibid.*, f. 28d.

many others, on the complaint of Henry of Lancaster, earl of Derby, that they broke his pound at Brampton by Huntingdon, and the gates, doors, and windows of his houses, took away the beasts impounded, and carried away £40 in money, and assaulted his men and servants, and detained them in prison until they in writing released all manner of actions against them for their trespasses.[1] There is no record of the issue of these proceedings.

JOHN DE ULSEBY, priest, presented, 30 May 1345, by the king (patron by reason of the custody of the lands and heir of Adam de Welle, deceased, who held in chief, being in his hand) to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of John Daules of Brampton, for the sake of an exchange with the church of Saint Mary, Bedford, was instituted 30 July 1345, at Stow Park.[2] On 14 March 1345-6, John de Ulceby had licence of non-residence in order that he might be in attendance on Sir Philip de Lymbiry, knight, for a year, and receive the fruits of the church meanwhile.[3]

THOMAS DE STOWE, presented by the same patron to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of John de Ulseby for the sake of an exchange with the vicarage of Marnham, [co. Nottingham], in the diocese of York, was instituted 8 May 1348, at Caldewell.[4]

WILLIAM DE WADYNGHAM, priest, presented by the same patron to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of Thomas de Stowe, was instituted 16 September 1349, at Lincoln.[5]

ALAN OF SUTTON BY MARKEBY, priest, presented by William de Skipwith and William de Stayne to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of William de Wadyngham, was instituted 17 March 1355-6, at Lyddington,[6]

WILLIAM DE LISSYNGTON, priest, presented by Sir John de Welle, knight, [lord Welles], to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of Alan of Sutton, for the sake of an exchange with the church of Ketsby (*Ketelesby*), co. Lincoln, was instituted 16 June 1356, at Lyddington.[7]

THOMAS COMYN, priest, presented by the same patron

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1338-40, p. 145.
[2] Reg. vi, f. 29d. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1343-6, p. 469.
[3] Reg. vii, f. 137. [4] Reg. ix, f. 154. [5] *ibid.*, f. 156d.
[6] *ibid.*, f. 167d. [7] *ibid.*

to the church of Asthorp', on the resignation of William, for the sake of an exchange with the vicarage of Ulseby [Ulceby in the deanery of Yarborough], was instituted 22 October 1356, at Buckden.[1]

Adam Amaund, priest, presented by the same patron to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Comyn, was instituted 14 December 1360, at Lyddington.[2]

Robert Paus, clerk, presented by Maud de Well' to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of Adam Amaunt, was instituted 3 January 1361-2, at Lyddington.[3]

Walter Stynt of Sutton, clerk, being in the first clerical tonsure, presented by Maud de Welle, (who was the wife of Sir John de Welle, [lord Welles], deceased, who was re-enfeoffed together with the said Maud in the manors of Belleau, Bonthorpe, Withern, Trusthorpe (*Hellewe, Brunthorp, Wytham, Thrusthorp*), and many other manors, with the advowsons of the churches, and with the advowson of the church of Asthorpe, by William de Skypwyth, Roger Meres, William de Stayn, Sir Richard de Raueneser, and others, who were formerly enfeoffed in the said manors by the said John de Welle), to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of Robert Pays, was instituted 26 October 1366, at Lyddington.[4]

John de Penroth, priest, presented by Maud de Well', to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the resignation of Walter Stynt, for the sake of an exchange with the church of Tothill (*Totell'*), co. Lincoln, was instituted 11 April 1369, at Holbeck'.[5]

Robert de Morcote, presented by Maud de Welles, lady of Welles, to the church of Asthorp', was instituted 24 June 1372, at Lyddington.[6]

John de Blyth', presented by Robert de Comberworth' [afterwards in the entry called ' John de Comberworth'], (who had been enfeoffed by the lord of Welle in all his lands and churches), to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of Sir Robert Morecotes, which took place at Asthorppe, 7 September 1398, was instituted by the archdeacon of Stow by commission. The certificate of institution was dated 16 October 1398, at Lincoln.[7]

[1] *ibid.*, f. 168d. [2] *ibid.*, f. 171. [3] *ibid.*, f. 173.
[4] Reg. x, f. 128d. [5] *ibid.*, f. 131. [6] *ibid.*, f. 138.
[7] Reg. xiii, ff. 176, 176d.

WILLIAM ARKAR, chaplain, presented by John de Welle, lord of Welle, knight, to the church of Asthorp', vacant by the death of John Blithe, was instituted 19 November 1402, at Lyddington.[1]

THOMAS, died *circa* 1456.

SIR THOMAS UNDREWODE, chaplain, presented by Leo lord Welles to the church of Aysthorpe, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas, was instituted 20 August 1456, at Sleford.[2]

SIR THOMAS BAYNTON, to whom the bishop, patron by lapse, collated the church of Aysthorp', was instituted 10 November 1461, at London.[3]

SIR WILLIAM COMYN, priest, presented by Margaret duchess of Somerset and [countess of] Kendal to the church of Aysthorp' was instituted 8 June 1465, at Oxford.[4]

SIR WILLIAM GYGES, priest, presented by Richard Hastynges, knight, to the church of Aistrop', vacant by the death of William Comyn', was instituted 14 February 1471-2, by the official and guardian of the spiritualities.[5]

SIR RICHARD TOWNE, priest, presented by Richard lord de Welles and Willoughby to the church of Aystrop', vacant by the resignation of Sir William Gyges, was instituted 24 August 1476.[6]

SIR ROGER SMITH, presented by Richard Hastynges, lord of Welles and Willoughby, to the church of Aysthorp', vacant by the resignation of Sir Richard Tone, was instituted 17 May 1485, at the Old Temple, London.[7]

SIR JOHN MORE, presented by John viscount Welles to the church of Asthorp', vacant by death, was instituted 28 June 1488, at Buckden.[8]

SIR JOHN LAWNDER, priest, presented by the same patron to the church of St Peter of Aysthorp', vacant by the resignation of Sir John More, was instituted 23 February 1489-90, at London.[9]

SIR THOMAS STAMP, priest, presented by the same patron to the church of Asthorp, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Lawnder, was instituted 8 November 1498, at Collyweston.[10]

[1] *ibid.*, f. 181d. [2] Reg. xx, f. 158. [3] *ibid.*, f. 160d.
[4] *ibid.*, f. 161. [5] *ibid.*, f. 156. [6] Reg. xxi, f. 34.
[7] Reg. xxii, f. 164. [8] *ibid.*, f. 164d. [9] *ibid.*, f. 165.
[10] Reg. xxiii f. 150.

In 1526, Stamp paid six shillings as an instalment of the subsidy granted by convocation to the king in 1523, his rectory being assessed at £4 9*s.* 10½*d.*[1] He died before 19 March 1527-8. The following is an abstract of his testament :—

14 January 1527[-8]. I, Sir Thomas Stampe, parson of Asthrop, hoole of mynde and memory makith my will in this maner: First I bequeth my saule to almighty god, our Lady sanct mary, and to all the sainctes in heven, and my body to be buried in the chauncell byfor sainct Petur off Asthrop, and my best goode to be my mortuary. To [the] warke[2] of our Lady of Lincoln vj*s.* viij*d.* To the hye alt' of the same iij*s.* iiij*d.* To the iiij orders of Freys in Lincoln, every ordre to have iij*s.* iiij*d.* To every preist that is at my buriall that saith masse viij*d.*, and he that saith non iiij*d.* To Sir William Taliour vj*s.* viij*d.*, and he to an oyle[3] me and bury me. I wytte[4] to Sancte Margarete of Kettysby a sylver spone. To Saincte Cithe off the Akle[5] a silver spone. Also at my buriall to every man and child within the parich a peny. And to all other, as myn executours thynke where it is nede and charitable, to have a peny. To every god childe that I have both man or woman iiij*d.* To John Amcottes a blatte stakke[6] of ij yer age com the tyme. To Mr John Shefeld and to his wiff a blake cutted[7] kowe. To Mr Alexander Amcottes the corne that groith upon his awne lande, and xx*s.* if it so be that he wilbe so goode mr to my frindes and kynsfolkes, and to forther theym in ther right in all causes. To the werk of the church of Astherp xiij*s.* iiij*d.* I will that Elizabeth my servant have all her awne propre goodes, and I wytte her be sides the best kowe in my garth, and the secounde of iij besides, and on whye, and the best coverlet and a pece of lynon cloth and a cheist and ij candelstykes and vj shepe. To Richarde my servaunt ij youes and ij lammes. To Robert my servaunt ij yowe shepe. Also I will that ther be a preist to syng for me a hoolle yer. To Marion Stampe, my seruaunt a kowe and a calf. To Alexander Stampe a kowe, and to Margaret his sister ij yowes. To Sir Xp'ofer Bretan a gowne with a tache[8] of sainct Petur keys. To Thomas Bell xx*d.* and a yowe and a lamme. To Mr William Dymmok a fole, and vj*s.* viij*d.* To maistres Mergat Dymmok a little maser which Mr John Torney and my maistres his wiff gave unto me. To Sir Thomas Stampe my counter[9] if it fortune hym to have a dwelling place in this cuntre. To Elizabeth Cooper my servant ij yowe sheepe. The residue of my goodes unbequethed I will that Robert Stampe of Hakthorn, my brother, John Stampe of Brotilby, George Stampe of the same, William Stampe of the same, and Thomas Stampe of Hakthorn dispose it for the helth of my saule, whoom I make myn executours; and Mr Thomas

[1] Salter, *A Subsidy*, p. 40.
[2] The fabric, or fabric-fund, of the cathedral church.
[3] to give extreme unction. [4] bequeath.
[5] These places are Ketsby and Eagle.
[6] or 'blak stag.' A stag means a young horse. [7] small.
[8] clasp. [9] a table or desk for counting money.

Dymmok to be supervisour of my will, and to determe all maters that is or shalbe in variaunce. Wittenesse herof, Sir John Richardson, Sir William Taliour, pristes; John Pate; and Thomas Browne; with other.[1]

Sir William Tailler, chaplain, presented by [Mary], lady Willoughby, widow of William Willughbi, knight, [lord Willoughby de Eresby], to the church of St Peter and St Paul of Astropp, vacant by the death of Thomas Stamp, was instituted 19 March 1527-8, at Stamford.[2] Sir William Tailour had been the stipendiary chaplain at Aisthorpe in 1526.[3]

Paul Amcottes, clerk, presented by Mary Willoughby, widow, late wife of Sir William Willoughby, knight, lord of Erisby and Willoughby, (by reason of her dower or grant of the lordship of Astroppe made to her by her said husband), to the church of Astroppe, vacant by the resignation of Sir William Tailor, was instituted 30 March 1532, personally, he having first exhibited a dispensation under leaden seal on account of his being under age.[4] A note in the Liber Cleri of 1539[5] says that he was at Cambridge at the time of the bishop's visitation. He was still rector in 1551.[6]

Sir Thomas Knighton was instituted to the church of Astropp, 18 October 1551. He compounded for the first-fruits 11 October 1551, his surety being Vincent Hancottes [Amcotts], of St Michael's, Crokes Lane, London, fishmonger. Two-and-a-half years later he died on 4 April 1553.[7] Knighton was probably the father or brother of the wife of John Amcotts.[8]

Thomas Sharrowe, clerk, presented by Richard Bertie, esquire, in right of Katherine duchess of Suffolk, his wife, to the church of Aisthrope, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Knigton [*sic*], was instituted 1554.[9]

John Welles, clerk, presented by Alexander Hamcottes, gent., to the church of Aistroppe, lawfully vacant, was instituted in 1567-8.[10] Welles also held the vicarage of Thorpe

[1] Stow Archidiaconal Court, (at Lincoln), 1530-52, ff. 222d., 217d. No act of probate is recorded. In a copy at f. 217d. the testator's name is given as 'Stamper.'
[2] Reg. xxvii, f. 99d. [3] Salter, *op. cit.*, p. 40.
[4] Reg. xxvii, f. 95. [5] f. 10d.
[6] Diocesan Registry, Liber Cleri 1551, f. 13d.
[7] P.R.O., Exchequer Court of Firstfruits, Plea Rolls 1, no. 170.
[8] above, p. 57. [9] Reg. xxviii, f. 111d. [10] *ibid.*, f. 38.

in the Fallows, and from this time the two benefices have been always held together.

*Rectors of the United Benefice of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows*

STEPHEN LUDDINGTON, B.A., 'pastor of Aestrop,' presented by Alexander Amcotts of Asthorpe, esquire, to the rectory of Asthorpe, vacant by death, was instituted 14 September 1574.[1] Luddington matriculated as a sizar of Magdalene college, Cambridge, in the Easter term, 1561, and was admitted B.A. in 1564-5. He was ordained by the bishop of Peterborough, 21 September 1564.[2] In 1598, he is described as master of arts in the Liber Cleri of that date,[3] but no confirmation of this has been found. The Liber Cleri of 1576 records that he was ordained priest by the bishop of Peterborough, 21 September 1564; and was licensed, 2 July 1571, as a preacher throughout the diocese of Lincoln; and, further, that, in 1576, he was thirty-three years of age, and married; and was residing at Brattleby, of which parish he was rector on the presentation of Balliol college, Oxford; and that he performed the holy mysteries according to the manner and form prescribed by public authority, as he said.[4] In 1585, he was still rector of Aisthorpe and Brattleby, having a dispensation of plurality from the archbishop of Canterbury, dated 30 April 1585.[5] In 1590, as rector of Aisthorpe, he contributed the equipment of a musketeer in a subsidy of armour.[6] On 2 October 1598, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Luddington in the rectory of Brattleby; and in the same year he is returned as rector of Aisthorpe, of good behaviour, a preacher, married, non-resident, not hospitable, and holding no other benefice.[7] He died shortly afterwards, and was buried at Brattleby in January 1598-9. The following is an abstract of his will:—

13 January 1598[-9]. I, Stephan Luddington, parsonne of Aistropp, beinge sicke in bodye, but of a good and perfect remembrance, laude and prayse be to allmyghtye god therefore, doe make and ordeyne

[1] L.R.S. ii, p. 75. P.D. 1574, no. 1.
[2] Foster, *The State of the Church*, p. 95.
[3] *ibid.*, p. 332. [4] L.R.S. ii, pp. 165-6.
[5] Foster, *op. cit.*, p. 95. [6] *ibid.*, p. 154.
[7] *ibid.*, p. 332.

this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge, that is to saye, first I bequeath my sowle to Allmightye god my maker and redeemer, and my bodye to be buryed in the chauncell of Brattlebye. To Vrsula Luddington, my wife, the somme of fortye poundes in goods and cattell, and two oxegange of lande to be sowen at the charges of my sonne Henrye Luddingtonne, which lande I haue all readye given by a coppye vnto my wife duringe her lyfe, and after her decease vnto my sonne Alexander Luddington, to whome I haue surrendered the said lande, with all thappurtenances thervnto apperteyninge, in the presence of John Dawsonne and Robert Wright, accordinge to the custome of the mannor. To the said Alexander Luddingtonne xx*li*. to be payed vnto him when he comethe to the age of xxtye iiij yeares ; and if God shall call him before he accomplishe that age, his said porcion I will to be equallye devided amongest the rest of my children. To Marye and Trothe Luddingtonne, my daughters, to each of them fortye poundes of goods and cattell' to be payed at the daye of her maryage, or els when shee cometh to the age of xxtye j years. To Susanna Hirde, my daughter, fortye shillinges. To Richard Amcotes, esquier, x*s*. and vnto the saide Richardes wife x*s*. To Edward Holbeche, gent', fiue shillinges, and to his wife v*s*. To euerye one of my servauntes ij*s*. To my brothers, Richard Luddington and Nicholas Luddington, vnto either of them fortye shillinges. The rest of my goods moueable and vnmoveable, my debtes payed, and my funerall expences discharged, I giue vnto Henrye Luddingtonne, my sonne, whome I make my executor. And I make my brother, Richard Luddington, superuisor and overseer. And for all other legaces and bequeathes I vtterly revoke and disanull.

per me STEPHANNUM LUDDINGTON.

These beinge wittnesses : John Dawsonne, Robert Wright.

Proved at Lincoln, 30 January 1598 ; and administration was committed to the executor.[1]

MASTER WILLIAM STORR, M.A., presented, 11 July 1599, by Richard Amcotes of Aistropp *alias* Esthorp, esquire, to the rectory of Aistropp *alias* Esthorp, vacant by death, was instituted 14 July 1599. Storr was born at Aisthorpe, matriculated 28 November 1581 from Corpus Christi college, Oxford, being then seventeen years of age; B.A. 9 July 1584; M.A. 23 May 1588; fellow of his college; incorporated at Cambridge as M.A. 1587. He resided at Oxford for twelve years, after which he was curate of Boothby Graffoe, co. Lincoln, for five years.[2] On 25 May 1597 he was presented by the queen to the vicarage of Market Rasen, and instituted 19 August, at Buckden.[3] He ceded that benefice by his institution to Aisthorpe. He seems, however, still to have

[1] Stow Archidiaconal Court, (at Lincoln), 1594-8, ff. 230, 230d.
[2] Reg. xxx, f. 111d. P.D. 1599, no. 29. Foster, *op. cit.*, p. 378.
[3] P.D. 1597, no. 41.

held the office of preacher at Market Rasen. Three years later, in 1602, Storr was murdered at Market Rasen by Francis Cartwright, and was buried there on 6 September 1602. A full account of the circumstances of the crime was published in a tract, entitled *Three Bloodie Murders*, about eleven years later. The title-page is reproduced on the opposite page, and the account of the murder is printed in Appendix I. The murderer, it will be seen, escaped punishment, since he was able, through the influence of his friends, to obtain the king's pardon. In 1605 he appeared before the Convocation of Canterbury, and begged pardon and absolution of the bishops; but not having the king's pardon there, he was dismissed for a further consideration of his petition.[1] An entry in the record of the bishop of Lincoln's visitation in 1607 relates that, on 7 August, Cartwright was presented ' for laieing violent handes and killing of Mr Wm Storre his minister, 4 yeres & more agoe & for not receavinge the Communion since that time, & doth not come to the churche.'[2]

Storr died intestate, and administration of his goods was granted to Katherine, his widow, 13 September 1602.[3] The inventory of his goods is printed in Appendix I.

THOMAS YOULE, B.A., presented, 20 February 1602-3, by Richard Amcotes, esquire, to the rectory of Aystroppe, vacant by death, was instituted 22 February 1602-3, and inducted 10 July, by Alexander Cusson, literate.[4] At the time of his institution, he is described as

> of Christ's college [*sic*], Oxford, where he resided five years ; & afterwards in parts beyond the seas for four years ; and afterwards at Taunton, co. Somerset, for three years ; & afterwards at Westminster college for four years ; & afterwards at Norwich cathedral for ten years ; and at Tattershall, co. Lincoln, for the last six years. Born at Cawood, co. York. Aged 56. Married. Vicar of Great Carlton, co. Lincoln. Licensed as a preacher by the archbishop of Canterbury.[5]

He was ordained deacon and priest by the bishop of Llandaff, 7 August 1580. He was instituted to the vicarage

[1] Cardwell, *Synodalia* ii, 587.
[2] Diocesan Registry, Episcopal Visitation Book 1607, f. 47.
[3] Lincoln Consistory Court, Administrations B.I. 1602, 120.
[4] Reg. xxx, f. 183*d*. Register of Inductions, Stow, f. 12*d*.
[5] P.D. 1603, no. 1.

# Three Bloodie Murders

The firſt, committed by *Francis Cartwright* vpon *William Storre*, M
Art, Miniſter and Preacher at *Market Raſin* in the countie of *Lincolne*.

The Secon[d], committed by *Elizabeth Iames*, on the body of her Mayde, i
Pariſh of *Egham* in *Surrie*: who was condemned for the ſa[me] fact at Sa
Margarets hill in Southwark, the 2. of Iuly 1613. and lieth in the White Lio
till her deliuerie: diſcouered by a dombe Mayde, and a Dogge.

The Third, committed vpon a Stranger, very lately neere *High-ga* Soure mi
from *London*: very ſtrangely found out by a Dogge alſo, the 2. of Iuly. 1613

THE MURDER OF WILLIAM STORR

of Great Carlton, 20 July 1598, and vacated it on his institution to Aisthorpe.[1] In 1604, he is returned as a preacher, 'good and honest in behaviour'; and, in 1611, as 'no preacher; of good behaviour; resident; hospitable; and holding no other benefice.'[2] It appears that a sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him on account of brawling in the cathedral church, and that the bishop suspended him from his office and benefice. On Monday, 16 December 1605, he appeared before the bishop sitting in his court at Buckden, and made oath to obey the law and observe the mandates of the church, whereupon the bishop absolved him from the sentences of suspension and excommunication, and enjoined him

that at such time as doctor Parker,[3] shall appointe him before Christmas nexte (he shewing a copie of this act to the said doctor Parker) he shall openlie in the chapter house of the said cathedrall church of Lincoln before the deane and chapter and such other ministers and officers of the churche as shalbe then presente humblie kneelinge vpon his knees acknowledge his faulte in contempninge the ecclesiasticall jurisdiction and appealinge from his lawfull censure, and also in his misbehaviour towardes the said deane and chapter and their officers and last of all in prophaninge the said church in quarrellinge and brawlinge therein to the greate dishonour of allmightie God and evle example of others for which hee shall acknowledge himself to be hartilie sorie and desire them all to forgive him. And herof to certifie vnder the handes of the said deane and chapter in the parish churche of Buckden the xv of Januarie nexte.[4]

Yowle died and was buried at Aisthorpe, 21 January 1616-17.[5] His will was dated 19 December 1616:

I, Thomas Yowle, of Aystropp, in the countie of Lincoln, clarke, beinge sicke in body. My body to be buried in the chancell of Aistropp aforesaid. To Mary my wife all my goodes and chattells, to that end and purpose that shee shalbe good and motherlie to my two daughters Mary and Anne, makinge and ordayninge Mary my said wife my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, desiringe Alexander Cussen of Inglebie in the said countie, yeoman, to be supervisor. In witnes whereof I haue put to my hand and seale the daie and yeere first aboue written. [Signed] Thomas Yowle. In presence of Giles Smith, Will'm Blythe.

Proved at Lincoln, 21 February 1616-17, by the executrix.[6]

[1] L.C. 1614, f. 11*d*. P.D. 1598, no. 34. Reg. xxx, f. 190.
[2] Foster, *op. cit.*, p. 359. Liber Cleri 1611, f. 104d.
[3] Roger Parker was archdeacon of Bedford and precentor.
[4] Diocesan Registry, Episcopal Court Book 1602-9, f. 106d.
[5] Bishop's Transcript. The date given in the parish register is 6 March in an uncertain year.
[6] Stow Wills, 16-20, f. 151.

James Raymond, to whom the bishop, by reason of lapse, collated the rectory of Aisthorpe was instituted 8 April 1618.[1]

Samuel Smith, clerk, M.A., presented by Sir Richard Amcotts, K.B., to the rectory of Aisthorpe with the vicarage of Thorpe in the Fallows, vacant by cession, was instituted 20 September 1621.[2]

John Robinson, was nominated by the Parliament to the rectory of Aistrop, vacant by the cession of Samuel Smith, the late rector, 18 May 1647.[3]

John Robinson, probably identical with the last-named John, presented by William Amcotts to the rectory of Aistropp, was instituted 30 August 1660, by the archbishop of Canterbury,[4] and inducted by the archdeacon of Stow, 13 September 1660. On 23 August 1662, he subscribed to the articles; and was, on 26 August, licensed as a preacher. He is described, in 1662, as master of arts, and as having been ordained deacon 5 September 1625, and priest the next day, by the bishop of Peterborough.[5] He was buried at Aisthorpe, 14 May 1674. His will was dated 15 May 1674 in two places, but this does not agree with the date of his burial.

I, John Robinson, clerke, and rector of Aistrop, in the county of Lincolne, being mindfull of mine owne mortality which the sin of our first parents brought vpon vs all, doe by this my last will & testament thus dispose of my selfe and the poore meane thinges I leave in this world. First for my selfe, my soule I bequeath to God my Creator, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, my ever blessed Redeemer, being fully perswaded that he will keepe what I haue comitted to him unto that day when he shall appeare againe to those who looke for him to salvation; and the mouldring tabernacle of my body I bequeath that to the earth, the mother of vs all, to be buried in Aistrop chancell, there expecting with the rest of Godes children a joyfull reserrection. Vnto my son, John Robinson, the sum of £20 to be paid vnto him halfe a yeare after my decease by the executrix of this my last will and testament, provided, notwithstanding, that when these moneys or any of them which I lent Mr Robert Lewright, of the Middle Temple, London, be gained, payd in, or any wayes discharged, then my will is that my son, John Robinson, shall haue a third part thereof within a quarter of a yeare. The rest of my goods vnto my daughter, Dorothy Robinson, now wife of Mr Thomas Croe, rector of Spridlington, whom

[1] Bishops' Certificates.
[2] *ibid.* Diocesan Registry, Red Book, f. 133.
[3] Shaw, *A History of the English Church* ii, 341.
[4] P.R.O., Bishops' Certificates, Canterbury. William Amcotts, however, died in 1650.
[5] Liber Cleri 1662, p. 83.

I constitute and make full and onely executrix. The witnesses to it are wee who haue subscribed our names, John Hall, William Yates, William Lightfoot.

Proved at London, 4 August 1674, by the executrix. The total of the inventory—£366 08*s.* 04*d.* (Stow Wills 1673-4, f. 393.)

THOMAS CROE *or* CROW signs the Bishops' Transcripts as rector or vicar, from 1674 to 1716. He was also rector of Spridlington, where he resided, but, with the help of a curate, he served both churches. He was ordained by the bishop of Ely, 18 June 1671.[1]

WILLIAM JOLLANDS, B.A., presented by B[rian] Broughton, baronet, to the rectory of Astrop, vacant by the death of Thomas Crow, was instituted 3 February 1723-4. He was ordained priest 2 February 1723-4, in the church of St Mary le Strand, at Westminster.[2]

HUMPHREY WRIGHT, B.A., presented by Brian Broughton, baronet, to the rectory of Astrop, vacant by the death of W. Jollands, was instituted 27 April 1732.[3]

JOHN HOGGARD, clerk, presented by Sir Brian Broughton Delve [*sic*], baronet, to the rectory of Aistrop, vacant by the death of H. Wright, was instituted 10 October 1752.[4]

FRANCIS TONG, clerk, M.A., presented by George Forster Tufnell, of Dover Street, co. Middlesex, esquire, to the rectory of Aistropp, vacant by the death of J. Hoggard, was instituted 1 January 1783.[5] He was also vicar of Morton with Haconby.

TIMOTHY MANGLES, clerk, M.A., presented by Ann Mangles, widow, to the rectory of Aistrop otherwise East and West Thorpe, vacant by the death of F. Tonge, was instituted 2 December 1795.[6] He was buried at Aisthorpe, 12 October 1803.

THOMAS TOWNSEND, clerk, presented by Ann Mangles, of the city of Lincoln, widow, to the rectory of Aistrop *alias* East and West Thorpe, vacant by the death of T. Mangles, was instituted 23 December 1803.[7]

CHRISTOPHER MILNES, clerk, B.D., presented by John Milnes of Aisthorpe, esquire, in full right, to the rectory of Aisthorpe *alias* East and West Thorpe, on the death of T. Townsend, clerk. Instituted 29 November 1833.[8]

[1] L.R.S. iv, pp. 171-2. [2] Reg. xxxviii, pp. 18, 29.
[3] *ibid.*, p. 257. [4] *ibid.*, p. 515. [5] Reg. xxxix, p. 389.
[6] *ibid.*, p. 610. [7] Reg. xl, p. 76. [8] *ibid.*, p. 409. Above, p. 70.

ROBERT WILLIAM OTTER, clerk, B.A., presented by Catherine Milnes, of Aisthorpe, widow, and Thomas Greetham, of Stainfield, gentleman, to the rectory of Aisthorpe otherwise East and West Thorpe, vacant by the death of C. Milnes, was instituted 30 March 1850.[1]

THOMAS WILLIAM BURY, clerk, M.A., presented by the Reverend Robert William Otter, of Aisthorpe, clerk, to the rectory of Aisthorpe otherwise East and West Thorpe, vacant by the resignation, dated 4 May 1875, of the said R. W. Otter, was instituted 14 May 1875.[2]

HENRY ARNOLD HOWE, clerk, M.A., presented by Robert Henry Otter, of Queenwood, Chertsey, co. Surrey, esquire, to the rectory of Aisthorpe otherwise East Thorpe and West Thorpe, vacant by the resignation of T. W. Bury, was instituted 12 November 1898.[3]

FRANCIS HENRY DUGGINS, clerk, M.A., the present incumbent, presented by Joseph Billiat, of Aisthorpe, esquire, to the rectory of Aisthorpe otherwise East Thorpe with West Thorpe, vacant by the death of H. A. Howe, was instituted 13 April 1918.[4]

*Curates of Aisthorpe*

Sir William Tailour, stipendiary in 1526 (Salter, *A Subsidy*, p. 40).
Sir John Ashwyne, curate in 1539 (Liber Cleri 1539, f. 10d.).
Sir John Hauleye, curate in 1551 (Liber Cleri 1551, f. 13d.).
Sir Henry Leache, curate in 1594 (L.R.S. xxxiii, 393).
William Wilson, curate in 1600.[5]
Henry Luddington, curate in 1616.[5]
William May, minister in 1617.[5]
Samuel Smith, curate in 1619 and 1620.[5]
Thomas Smithe, curate in 1717.[5]
Thomas Squire, curate in 1718-20.[5] He was licensed 13 June 1720 (L.R.S. iv, 172).
William Jollands, curate in 1722.[5] He became rector in February 1723-4.
John Hoggard, curate 1724-1751.[5] He became rector in October 1752.

[1] Reg. xl, p. 525. Above, p. 70. [2] Reg. xli, p. 496.
[3] Reg. xlii, p. 438. [4] Reg., xliii, p. 162.
[5] Bishops' Transcripts.

Thomas Nocton, curate 1786-1801.[1]
Cayley Illingworth, curate 1803-1808.
George Hughes, curate in 1811.[1]

*Churchwardens of Aisthorpe*

1539 William Weste, Richard Lusceby (Liber Cleri 1539, f. 10d.).
1551 Ralph Stampe, Robert Atkynson (Liber Cleri 1551, f. 13d.).
1565 John Clarke, Haman Atkenson (below, p. 135).
1566 Richard Simpkinson, Alexander Harison (*ibid.*)
1600 Alexander Cusson, John Blythe.[1]
1602 Giles Farnaby, Thomas Robinson.[1]
1604 John Yeates, Robert Smith.[1]
1605 William Simkingson, William Cussen.[1]
1606 Andrew Robinson, Thomas Ward (Episcopal Visitation Book 1607, f. 56).
1608 [*blank*] Starre, [*blank*] Smith.[1]
1608 Thomas Doddes, Andrew Robinson (Episcopal Visitation Book 1608, f. 58).
1609 John Smith, William Willie.[1]
1610 William Simpkinson, William Cussen.[1]
1611 Alexander Cussen, John Broughton.[1]
1612 Andrew Robinson, John Broughton.[1]
1613 Thomas Smith, Roger Cussen.[1]
1614 Thomas Buck, William Greetam.[1]
1615 Thomas Haule, John Broughton.[1]
1616 Thomas Hall, John Broughton.[1]
1617 John Yeates, Adam Whinton.[1]
1618 William Simpkinson, George Irelande.[1]
1619 Thomas Bucke. Edward Harnis, the other churchwarden, was dead before the transcript was exhibited.[1]
1619 Thomas Bucke, Roger Cussen.[1]
1620 John Browton, Alexander Smithe.[1]
1621 Andrew Robinson, Adam Whinton.[1]
1622 Thomas Hall, John Dixon,[1]
1623 Christopher Cerruad [*query for* Calvard], William Graye.[1]

[1] Bishops' Transcripts.

1627 Luke Stampe.[1]
1634 Luke Stampe, Richard Yeates.[1]
1638 Luke Stampe, William Braye (above, p. 115).
1661 John West.[1]
1662 William Yeates, Frank Stampe.
1663 Thomas Parkinson, Richard Midleton.[1]
1664 Robert Burrows.[1] John Watson (Episcopal Visitation Book 1663-4, f. 84).
1665 John West, John Toine.[1]
1666 William Yates, Thomas Simpkinson.[1]
1667 Thomas Parkinson, John Yates.[1]
1669 Thomas Parkinson, Richard Crust [*or perhaps* Cruft.][1]
1670 John West, Richard Cod.[1]
1672 Robert Burrows, William Grey.[1]
1673 John Quipp, Thomas Parkinson.[1]
1674 David Watson, John Colson.[1]
1675 William Lightfoote, Robert Toyne.[1]
1676 Robert Burroes, Robert Toyn.[1]
1677 Thomas Parkinson, John Yates.[1]
1678 William Lightfoot, Robert Medlee.[1]
1679 William Yates, John Hurton.[1]
1680 Richard Cod, William Lightfoot.[1]
1681 Robert Poole, John Trawley.[1]
1682 Robert Poole, Thomas Taylor.[1]
1683-4 Robert Pool, William Crawshaw (below, p. 140).
1684 William Yeats, John Blackburn.[1]
1685 John Blackborn, Robert Mar.[1]
1686 William Poole, William Craushaw.[1]
1687 William Watson, William Crowder.[1]
1688 Samuel Robinson, David Watson.[1]
1690 William Yeats, Edward Sparrell.[1]
1692 Thomas Taylar, Robert Poole,[1]
1693 Bransby Lilly, William Crowder.[1]
1694 Timothy Herdson, John Troloue.[1]
1695 Samuel Robinson, William Wood.[1]
1696 William Yats, Thomas Green.[1]
1697 John Blackborn, Thomas Standley.[1]
1698 William Quipp, Robert Poole.[1]
1699 Timothy Heardson, David Watson.[1]
1700 Henry York, William Crowder.[1]
1701 Thomas Tyndall, Richard Bellwood.[1]

[1] Bishops' Transcripts.

1702 William Yeates, Thomas Greene.[1]
1703 Thomas Fox, Thomas Stanley.[1]
1704 Thomas Prestwood, Robert Poole.[1]
1709 John Needham.[1]
1710 John Troloue, Thomas Stanley.[1]
1712 Thomas Green, Thomas Standley.[1]
1716 Robert Overdall, William Timm.[1]
1717 John Browne, Thomas Stanley.[1]
1718 Robert Crowder, Robert Crampton.[1]
1719 Robert Crowder.[1]
1720 William Tomlinson, John Oaks.[1]
1722 Robert Crampton, Robert Overdale.[1]
1723 Robert Wright, Thomas Stanley.[1]
1724 Robert Crowder, John Trolove.[1]
1725 John Oakes, John Huten.[1]
1726 John Oakes, J. Hooton.[1]
1727 Robert Overdale, William Canty.[1]
1728 Luke Roberds, Cester Filden.[1]
1729 William Tomlinson, Luke Roberts.[1]
1730 Luke Roberts, J. Fieldson.[1]
1731 Robert Overdale, Robert Wright.[1]
1732 Luke Roberts, Robert Wright.[1]
1733 Luke Roberts, John Feildson.[1]
1734 1735 Luke Roberts, Robert Wright.[1]
1736 Thomas Roberts, Robert Wright.[1]
1737 Samuel Maplethorp, Robert Wright.[1]
1738 Robert Overdale, Robert Wright.[1]
1739 Luke Roberts, Robert Wright.[1]
1740 Thomas Roberts, Francis Taylar.[1]
1741 Thomas Roberts, Robert Wright.[1]
1742 William Tomlinson, Thomas Roberts.[1]
1743 Thomas Roberts, Gervase Harrison.[1]
1744-46 Thomas Roberts.[1]
1747 William Wyat.[1]
1748, 1749 Thomas Roberts.[1]
1750 Thomas Roberts, William Tomlinson.[1]
1751-54, 1756 Thomas Roberts.[1]
1757, 1758 Gervase Harrison.[1]
1759 Robert Wright.[1]

[1] Bishops' Transcripts.

1760, 1761 William Wyat.[1]
1762 Robert Wright.[1]
1763 William Wyat.[1]
1764-66 Gervase Harrison.[1]
1767-70 William Wyat.[1]
1771-73 Clement Wrather.[1]
1774-79 William Wyat.[1]
1780 John Parker.[1]
1781 William Hather.[1]
1794 Thomas Newton.[1]

After 1794 the names of the churchwardens are not recorded. In the last part of the nineteenth century Mr Robert Fawsit Ealand, of Aisthorpe house, the lord of the manor, was the sole churchwarden for a long period. In 1900 Mr Joseph Billiat and Mr George Roberts were churchwardens. In 1914 Messrs Henry Herbert Shelton and Frank Bernard Mantle held the office. Shortly afterwards the former was succeeded by Mr Ernest Johnson. Mr Mantle remained as churchwarden until 1918. In that year Mr Billiat and Mr Shelton became churchwardens again. In 1925 Mr Richard Fieldsend, of Aisthorpe house, succeeded Mr Billiat, and he and Mr Shelton still hold office.

### *The Fabric of the Church*

Aisthorpe church is dedicated to St Peter.[2] Sir Thomas Stampe, parson of the parish, in his will dated 1527-8, desires to be buried 'in the chauncell byfor sainct Petur.'[3] In the record of an institution to the rectory, in 1527-8, the dedication is ascribed to St Peter and St Paul, but this is probably a mistake.[4]

The earliest notice of the fabric of the church occurs in a record of the detections at a visitation, by bishop Atwater, in 1517-20, when it was presented that the church porch stood in need of repair.[5] A document in the diocesan registry, belonging to the year 1566, tells a sad tale of spoliation. At that time churchwardens were ordered to make returns to royal commissioners of such articles of church furniture

[1] Bishops' Transcripts. [2] Reg. xxii, f. 165.
[3] above, p. 122. [4] Reg. xxvii, f. 99d.
[5] Diocesan Registry, Bishop Atwater's Visitation, f. 79.

as had been used in the time of queen Mary, but were considered in 1566 to be superstitious or unnecessary. The certificate relating to Aisthorpe shews that, after the destruction of ornaments in the reign of Edward VI, nothing remained to be destroyed:

> Astrape—Rychard Semkinson and Alyxsandar Haryson churchwardens. Churchwardens the vijth yeare [A.D. 1564-5]. John Clarke Haman Atkenson.
>
> Imprimis oure rood Marie and Jhon—we have non nor had sens the tyme off kinge Edward.
>
> Item oure rood Loft—we have non nor had sens the tyme off Quene Mary.
>
> Item oure mass bookes with manuels and such popishe bookes—we have non nor we can not hear off any wythein the towne.
>
> Item oure altar stones—be gon we know not how.
>
> Item a holie waiter fatt—ys broken and mad away.
>
> Item a pix a pax and a crismatorie—we had non sens the death off King Edward.
>
> Item oure candelstickes crwetes handbells and a sacring bell—we had non sens the dethe of King Edward.
>
> Item oure vestmentes albes amises stoels ffanels and such like—wee had non sens the tyme afforesayd.
>
> Item a crosse and a crosse clothe—non sens the same tyme.
>
> Item oure banners banner staves and crosse staves—non sens the sayd tyme.
>
> Lincoln 26 May 1566. John Aelmer.[1]

In 1602, the queen was concerned that many churches and chancels were decayed and likely to fall down, and also that 'many other churches were very ondecentlie kepte within to the disgrace of Religion.' She therefore ordered the bishops to have the matter reformed. A survey was made in the diocese of Lincoln by the apparitors of the bishop's court, and the return for Aisthorpe was as follows:

> Aystrope—The steple of this church ys vncouered in the topp wherby yt takethe rayne so that yt is feared the same will fall; in the said steple weere abowt some two yeres past three bells and now not any & yt ys said that Mr [*blank*] Amcotes iustice of peace & lord of the towne dyd carry them away from the parishe. The chauncell ys well repaired & kept with the churche in decencie.[2]

In 1607, it was presented at the bishop's visitation that at 'Estrop cum Thorp . . . they haue no belles,' Andrew Robinson and Thomas Ward being the churchwardens.[3]

[1] Edward Peacock, *English Church Furniture*, pp. 32-3. John Aylmer, archdeacon of Lincoln, was one of the royal commissioners.

[2] Foster, *State of the Church*, (L.R.S. xxiii), p. 234.

[3] Diocesan Registry, Episcopal Visitation 1607, f. 56.

In 1662, the wardens presented that they wanted a book of homilies and a table of degrees for marriages, and in the next year it was found that they did not exhibit a terrier.[1] A bell was provided in 1667, bearing the inscription 'God save His Chvrch 1667.' This was the only bell for two hundred years, until, in 1867, a peal of five bells was cast by Messrs J. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, each one bearing the same legend as the original bell.[2] What became of the old bell is not known.

In the churchyard, near the south-east corner of the church, there is a massive block of stone, which appears to have formed the base of a medieval cross.

No part of the medieval church remains. Fortunately a sketch of it was made in 1793 for Sir Joseph Banks, of Revesby. This sketch is contained in a collection of drawings, in four large volumes, which were made for the most part by Claude Nattes and J. C. Nattes. Through the kindness of Colonel W. King-Fane, of Fulbeck, who acquired the volumes in 1918, the sketch is reproduced as the frontispiece to this volume, from a copy made by Miss Elizabeth Fane. The church, it is evident, was small: it dated from the Norman period. The report of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society for 1867 describes the building as 'miserable in character.'[3] In 1867, the rector, the Reverend Robert William Otter, provided money to build an entirely new church, capable of seating two hundred people, from the designs of Mr T. C. Hine, architect. The cost is said to have been £2,500, but it is difficult to conceive that even at that time so substantial a structure can have been erected for so moderate a sum. The building, which is of stone, in the Early English style, consists of a nave and a chancel with open roofs, and a tower and spire. The interior of the nave measures, superficially, 42 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, the chancel 22 feet 6 inches by 15 feet; and the tower is 11 feet 4 inches square. The church has a porch on the north side. The reredos of the altar is of stone, and there is a piscina in the north wall of the presbytery. A winding stone staircase in the tower leads to the bell chamber. The lowest storey of the tower, which is used as a vestry, is separated

[1] *ibid.*, 1662, ff. 3, 14.
[2] North, *The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln*, p. 278.
[3] *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers* ix, p. xiii.

from the nave by an oak screen. The bells have been already mentioned. A clock in the tower strikes the hours and quarters. The organ, which has one manual, was built by Messrs Bevington and Sons, of London. On oaken tablets near the door of the church there are painted lists of the incumbents of Aisthorpe and Thorpe. The west window was given by William Charles Salter, rector of Brattleby 1861-84, and principal of St Alban Hall, Oxford. The east window is a memorial to the Reverend Charles Bernal.

The church contains four memorial tablets—on the south wall of the nave:

1. to the Reverend Timothy Mangles, A.M., late rector of this parish, who died 5 October 1803, aged 33 years.
2. to George Roberts, gentleman, who died 1 July 1760, in his 53rd year. The monument was erected by his disconsolate widow, who intended it for him and for herself.
3. to Winifred Roberts, of Thorpe, who died 3 May 1907, and H. D. Roberts, who died 20 April, 1892. The tablet was erected by their two brothers.
4. to Elizabeth, the infant daughter of John L. and Frances Milnes, who was born 21 August 1828, and, dying 5 January 1829, was buried in the aisle opposite the tablet. The reference is to the medieval church which was demolished.

and two brass tablets on the north wall of the chancel:

5. to Walter Ewen Townsend, student interpreter in H.B.M.'s consular service, who was severely wounded during the siege of the Legations at Pekin, China, in which he took an active part, and subsequently died of typhoid fever in the Royal Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, on 23 September 1900, aged 21 years and 7 months.
6. to Sidney John Townsend, brother of Walter E. Townsend, second lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, who was killed in action near Ypres, Belgium, 13 May, 1915, aged 31 years.

The plate, which is of silver, is modern, consisting of:

A chalice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with the inscription round the foot: PRESENTED TO AISTHORPE CHURCH BY ANNE OTTER A.D. 1859.

A paten, with a foot, measuring $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.
A dish for the credence table, with a foot, diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the inscription on the rim of the foot: PRESENTED TO AISTHORPE CHURCH BY ANNE OTTER A.D. 1859.
A flagon, 11 inches high, with the inscription round the rim of the foot: PRESENTED TO AISTHORPE CHURCH BY ROBT. WM. OTTER, OCTR. 3 A.D. 1867.

In April 1925 a large black letter Bible, measuring seventeen inches by eleven, and six-and-a-quarter inches thick, and bound in old brown calf, was restored to the church by Messrs Bramley and Combe, solicitors, of nos. 4 and 6, Paradise square, Sheffield. On the inside of the front cover are the words, 'Aistrop Church | Bible | J. Robinson Ecclesiæ Rector 1668.' Below this is written, 'Thomas Dry Clark | of the Parrish in the year | of our Lord on thousand | seven hundred and Eleuenth. | W. Smith, Clark, 1788 | Thomas Smith 1788.' The title of the book with part of the preface, and the last pages, from Revelation xiii, 7, are missing.

The parish register begins at Michaelmas 1593, and it is generally in a good state of preservation. There are no entries for the years 1656 to 1659, and a few entries have been cut out between 1646 and 1676. The Bishops' Transcripts, that is, the copies of the register which were sent in to the bishop year by year, are preserved in the diocesan registry. They begin with the year 1599. Some extracts from the register are given below in Appendix II.

### *The Rectory House*

In 1634 there was no rectory house at Aisthorpe, nor was there even the site of a house.[1] For many years the rectors appear to have been non-resident. At some time, probably in the eighteenth century, a site, containing one acre, two roods, and sixteen perches, close to the south-west corner of the churchyard, was converted into glebe. On this site was built a house of small size and mean construction which, before the middle of the nineteenth century had been converted into two tenements which were inhabited by two labourers. About 1867, the Reverend Robert William Otter,

[1] above, p. 115.

after he had held the benefice for about seventeen years, built the present substantial brick house, and at the present time it is for sale, since it is intended, when a vacancy occurs, that the benefice shall be united to the rectory of Scampton. For some years past this house has been let by the rector.

### *The School*

A National schoolhouse, with a teacher's dwelling-house adjoining, was built by Mr Otter in 1868 near the north-west corner of the churchyard; and, on 23 May 1900, it was conveyed voluntarily, under the provisions of the Schools Sites Act (as defined by the Education Act 1870), by the founder's nephew, Robert Henry Otter, to the rector and churchwardens for the purposes of a public elementary school. The school was closed by order of the Lindsey County Council, dated 30 September 1907, when the children were transferred to Scampton school. Thereupon the property reverted to the estate of Mr R. H. Otter who, with the rector and churchwardens, on 17 March 1914, conveyed it to Mr Joseph Billiat. The school and house are now occupied by the rector as his residence.

### *The State of the Parish*

In 1603, the bishop's commissioners returned with reference to the parish of Aisthorpe, which then included Thorpe:

> Thomas Youle clerk parson there saith that the number of communicants in this parish is 48. And that there is neither man nor woeman in this parish that is either a recusant or any such as doth not receiue the Communion orderly. The patron of this parsonage is Sir Richard Amcoates of this parish knight.[1]

In the *Speculum Diœceseos* [2] of bishops Wake and Gibson, which is a record of the state of parishes, as revealed by the several episcopal visitations, between 1706 and 1722, records that the rector, Thomas Croe, also held the rectory of Spridlington, where he lived, which was a mile distant, but that he himself served both churches. There was service once a Sunday at Aisthorpe. Catechising at first was uncertain; later it went on until the greater part were instructed; and

[1] L.R.S. xxiii, 343. [2] page 172 (L.R.S. vol. iv).

later still it was practised in Lent. The Holy Communion was celebrated three times a year; later, six times; and at last five times.

### *Ecclesiastical Discipline*

Some entries from the episcopal and archidiaconal visitation books in the diocesan registry illustrate the operation of church discipline in the seventeenth century.

At the visitation of the archdeacon of Stow, 21 April 1623, Luke Hodgson of Springthorpe and Isabel Wiggan of Aistropp are presented for incontinence together, as the fame goeth. On 24 October they were cited to appear in court at Lincoln, but did not appear. It was ordered that they be sought by ways and means for the next court. There is no further record of the case.[1] Andrew Robinson, of Thorpe in lee Fallowes, was presented for incontinence with Isabel Wickam, his servant, 'as the comon fame goeth.' On 31 January 1623-4, Robinson appeared in person in the archdeacon's court, and voluntarily submitted himself, and, having been sworn by my lord, denied the article objected against him; whereupon my lord, *ex gratia*, at Robinson's humble petition, admitted purgation by his oath alone. Robinson having taken the oath in that case provided, my lord dismissed him.[2] It will be observed that long after it had ceased to be used in the civil courts, purgation remained an element in the procedure of the courts christian. As a rule compurgators were required to support the oath of the accused.

At the metropolitical visitation, 1 April 1640, Mary the wife of George Willie, of Aistropp cum Thorpe, was presented for refusing to live with her husband. She was cited to appear in court in the following October, when she was probably excommunicated. Six months later her husband appeared personally, and in his wife's name prayed that she might be restored to the church, and alleged that she had promised to dwell according to the laws ecclesiastical. Whereupon my lord absolved and dismissed her.[3]

At the archdeacon's visitation, 2 October 1683, Robert Pool and William Crawshaw, the churchwardens of Aistrop,

[1] Visitation Book 1623, f. 48. [2] *ibid.*, f. 50d.
[3] Diocesan Registry, Visitation Book 1640, f. 162.

presented John Hall and Anne his wife, and John Coulson and Jone his wife for not coming to their parish church to hear divine service and sermons.[1] On 18 April 1684, the same churchwardens again presented Coulson and his wife for the same default. The accused did not appear, and they were excommunicated, 4 June 1684. Anne Hall also was excommunicated.[2] At the same visitation it was found that the churchwardens themselves were in default because they had not presented Robert Hall for not frequenting church to hear service and sermons. On 12 September William Crawshaw appeared and said that they had sometimes seen Hall there at sermon time, but could not say that they had ever seen him there in time of divine service, and that they did not wish to present him. My lord admonished them to acknowledge their default in Aisthorpe church. Jane wife of Robert Pool was presented for the same offence as Hall.[3] Thomas Aystrop, of Brattleby, Robert Pool, of Aisthorpe, John Quip, Samuel Robinson, and Robert Medley, of Thorpe in the Fallows, and John Stow, of Brattleby were charged with conversing with John Hall, while he was an excommunicate person, and for buying his crop and several goods, as steers, oxen, sheep, horses, and calves. Aystrop said that he did not know that Hall had been excommunicated ; Quip confessed ' that hee hath been in company with the said John Hall since hee was excommunicate, and more especially that hee went to visit him when hee was a prisoner in the Castle,' and submitted himself ; Robinson confessed, and submitted himself. Medley at first denied the charge, but afterwards confessed, and submitted himself. Whereupon my lord dismissed each of them with an admonition. Pool said ' that hee is the said John Hall's hired servant to look after his cattle and thereupon hee hath occasion to bee in him [*sic*] company but that his time is out at May day next,' whereupon my lord admonished him meanwhile to abstain from Hall's society, and dismissed him. Stow did not appear, and my lord ordered him to be sought by ways and means.[4] It is plain that if excommunication inspired no great spiritual fear, it involved much practical inconvenience.

On 6 October 1684 John Hall and Anne his wife and

[1] *ibid.*, Visitation Book 1683-4, ff. 11, 11d.
[2] *ibid.*, ff. 34, 34d. [3] *ibid.*, f. 48. [4] *ibid.*, ff. 48, 48d.

John Coulson and Joan his wife were presented for standing excommunicated for not frequenting the church, but they did not appear, and excommunication was decreed. Robert Hall and Jane wife of Robert Pool, were presented at the same time for not attending service and sermons and, not appearing, were excommunicated.[1] On 9 May 1685 the churchwardens of 'Aistrop' presented 'omnia bene saving John Hall and his wife and Jane wife of Robert Pool for standing excommunicate.'[2] On 6 October 1685, John and Anne Hall and Jane Pool, and on 16 April 1686 the two Halls, were presented again for failing to attend church.[3]

### *A Papist Recusant*

Isabel, the widow of Sir William Thorold, of Blankney, had a small interest in Thorpe in the Fallows. The patent roll of 1611 contains an account of proceedings against her on the ground that she was a papist recusant. Both she and her husband had been presented at the visitations of the bishop and the archdeacon, in 1607 and 1608, for not receiving the Holy Communion.[4] Sir William died 4 January 1610-11; and it appeared that Dame Isabel 'for the space of some years did not go to any church, chapel, or usual place of common prayer,' and that she had been convicted of recusancy, and was liable for fines at the rate of £20 a month. It was found by an inquisition, taken 5 October 1609, that she was in possession of one horse of the value of 53*s.* 4*d.*, ten cartloads of grain and two cartloads of hay worth £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, twenty stones of cheese worth 20*s.*, 'twoe tables, twoe chaires, with other ymplementes,' of the worth of 40*s.*, and of divers other goods in her bedroom, namely, 'one bedsted with the furniture and beddinge for a pallet, twoe trunckes, twoe chaires, and a liverie cupbord,' of the worth of £5, and of divers other goods in another chamber, namely, 'one bedsted with furniture, twoe trunckes, twoe chaires, and a liverie cupborde,' of the worth of £5, and of divers other goods in another chamber, namely, 'one bedsted with the like furniture as in the former chamber,' of the worth of 50*s.*, and of divers other

[1] *ibid.*, f. 80. [2] *ibid.*, f. 114. [3] *ibid.*, ff. 141, 146d.
[4] Diocesan Registry, Episcopal Visitation 1607, f. 55d; Archdeacon of Lincoln's Visitation 1607-8, f. 45.

goods in another chamber, namely, 'one bedsted with the like furniture as in the former chamber,' of the worth of 50*s.*, and of 'twoe bedes furnished, with five trunckes in two parlors,' of the worth of £3, all which goods had been seized by the royal commissioners. Further, the sheriff had seized two-thirds of the lands of which she was possessed for the term of her life, namely, one-third of the manor of Little Ponton and Great Ponton, one third of the manor of Bassingham, and one third of one messuage, three acres of land, and two acres of pasture in Thorpe in le Fallowes worth 13*d.* yearly. The king, on 1 May 1612, granted to William Skipwith, esquire, the chattels for £10 2*s.* 3*d.*, and a lease of the lands at a yearly rent of 21*s.*[1]

*Protestant Dissent*

No certificate for a dissenting meeting-house in either of the two parishes seems to have been granted out of the diocesan registry, nor has a chapel been built in recent times. Robert Toyne, of Thorpe, who made his will in 1696, was evidently a Baptist.[2]

[1] P.R.O., Patent Roll, James I, part 27, no. 16.
[2] below, p. 186.

## CHAPTER XIV

# The Ecclesiastical History of Thorpe in the Fallows

At Thorpe, as at Aisthorpe, the date of the building of the church is uncertain. It is not improbable that the church held by Alden the priest, which is mentioned in Domesday book, under the head of Thorpe and Aisthorpe, was situate in the former village.[1]

### *The Rectory*

Be that as it may, the rectory was appropriated to the Knights of the Temple, early in the reign of Henry II, by the gift of Jocelin of Ingleby and Walter Chamberlain. Late in the twelfth century the Templars held it in their demesne, and at that time it rendered four marks (£2 13*s.* 4*d.*) a year, to them.[2] In another passage of the Feodary the gift of the church is ascribed to Hugh Chamberlain.[3] Hugh was Walter Chamberlain's son, and he is credited with the gift either because he followed a common practice in confirming his father's benefaction, or because he represented an original donor. In 1254 the church, that is the rectory, of 'Thorelthorp' was assessed at one hundred shillings ;[4] but in 1291 it was not valued, probably on account of its appropriation to the Templars ; but the vicarage was assessed at £4.[5]

After the suppression of the order of the Templars, the church, with a manor in Thorpe passed, in 1323, into the possession of the Hospitallers.[6] It was worth £10 a year, and the Hospitallers, like the Templars before them, paid five marks a year to the vicar in augmentation of his stipend. Perhaps this payment was not entirely a voluntary one, for

[1] above pp. 20, 113.
[2] P.R.O., Feodary of the Templars, quoted by Dugdale, *Monasticon Angl.* vii, 825, col. 1.
[3] *ibid*, p. 836, col. 1.
[4] Lunt, *The Valuation of Norwich*, p. 251.
[5] *Ecclesiastica Taxatio*, p. 77b. [6] p. 84, above.

the bishop, when he constituted a vicarage, generally reserved power to augment its income out of the fruits of the benefice, if he should think it expedient to do so. On 25 October 1313, the keeper of the late Templars' manor of Wylughton was ordered to pay to Nicholas, vicar of Thorp near Stowe St Mary, five marks yearly, and the arrears of the same from the time of the keeper's appointment, the treasurer and barons of the exchequer having certified that the vicars of that church were wont to receive the above-mentioned sum from the preceptor of Wylughton in augmentation of the vicarage.[1]

In 1340-1, when parliament granted to the king a ninth of lambs, fleeces, and sheaves, the assessors of the parish of Thorpe reported as follows:

Thorpe in the Faligh's—Outside the tax and not in the Register [*i.e.* Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio*].

The assessors and venditors rendered account of five marks from the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs of the parish of Thorpe in le Falihg's, the church of which is not taxed, and it is not worth more because the chief part of the value of the church consists in a portion of glebe (*dote*), hay, flax, hemp, oblations, and other small tithes, as appears by the inquisition and information taken by the oath of John son of Roger of Thorp in le Falig's and Elias Poynant, and others their neighbours of the same parish who were sworn and whose names are noted there and delivered into the treasury—total 66*s.* 8*d.* [=5 marks].[2]

At the time of the tithe rentcharge award, in 1849, the land of the parish was found to be exempt by prescription from the payment of great tithes.[3] It seems probable that when the Amcotts family gathered the whole of the land into their hands, with the exception of the glebe and the dean and chapter's estate, the great tithes from their land were extinguished by merger, since the family were both tithe-owners and tithe-payers. The glebe was probably exempt by prescription; and it must be presumed that at some time, possibly when the fields were enclosed, a composition was made with the dean and chapter to effect the redemption of the tithes arising from their land.

After the suppression of the order of St John of Jerusalem in the time of Henry VIII, the rectory, which still remained appendant to the manor, was sold by the king to Sir Richard Gresham, who again conveyed it, about May 1544,

[1] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313-1318, p. 19.
[2] *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 246b.
[3] below, p. 148.

to John and Alexander Amcotts.[1] From this time the rectory descended with the manor in the Amcotts, Broughton, and other families, until it was sold with the manor to Thomas Parkinson in 1810.[2] In the same year its appendancy to the manor was severed, for Parkinson sold it, with a farmhouse and land in Thorpe, to William Hick, from whom it passed eventually, as already described, to Mrs Ward, the present lay rector of the church of Thorpe in the Fallows.[3]

### *The Vicarage*

Religious houses or orders, when churches were assigned —the technical word is ' appropriated '—to them, became the parsons or rectors of those churches ; and they discharged the duties incumbent on them vicariously, by sending members of their house or, when the church was distant, by secular chaplains whom, like their bailiffs, they might appoint and remove at their will. Under this system the cures were often neglected, and many of the churches fell into decay. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, the bishops, in order to make better provision for the maintenance of divine worship and for the spiritual needs of the parishioners, but in the face of much opposition, insisted on the ordination of vicarages. This meant that the rectors—the appropriators—were to present for institution by the bishop a vicar who should not be removable at their will. This perpetual vicar was sworn by the bishop to reside in the parish and personally to minister in the church. For his maintenance the bishop assigned a specific portion of the fruits of the benefice, and the charges which he had to meet were defined.

The ordination of the vicarage of Thorpe is registered in the *Liber Antiquus de Ordinationibus Vicariarum Hugonis Wells, Lincolniensis Episcopi :*[4]

[1] above, pp. 78-80. In bishop Sanderson's primary visitation, 1662, the receiver of the fruits of the church [that is, the rectory] of ' Thorpe in the Fallowes,' Mr. Carr of ' Gainsbrugh,' paid the bishop's procurations for ' Amcotes heyr' (Diocesan Registry, Episcopal Visitation, 1662, f. 28d.).

[2] above, p. 67. [3] above, pp. 110-11.

[4] f. 20. See printed edition, ed. A. Gibbons, p. 70 ; also L. R. S. iii, 212.

THORP. The vicarage in the church of Thorp which belongs to the Templars, ordained by the authority of the council, consists of the whole of the offerings of the altar (*altaragio*), and of two quarters of corn by the year, and of two marks of silver assigned to a certain place, and of a certain toft which was Robert Gric's.[1] The Templars, however, shall bear the ordinary charges of the church, except synodals which the vicar shall pay. The said two yearly marks were, however, afterwards assigned in this way: from the rent of Thomas de Stanton 7*s.* 7*d.*, from the rent of Hugh son of Rande 5*s.*, from the rent of Robert Quenild 8*s.*, from the rent of Lambert 5*s.*, and from the rent of Robert Peil de Cerf 12*d.*

The date of this ordination is about 1210-1218. The total of the items falls short of two marks by one penny, and possibly T. de Stanton's charge should be increased by that amount. The council referred to was the council of Westminster, held in 1200.

In the valuation of 1291, the vicarage was assessed at £4.[2] On 7 April 1316, at Stow Park, the bishop of Lincoln issued a general notification that the vicarage of the church of Thorpe was very poor and exiguous, and that the Templars had for more than sixty years paid an augmentation of five marks until their suppression.[3] This sum was being paid in 1338.[4] In 1526, the vicarage was assessed at £5, exclusive of a yearly pension of twenty shillings payable to the prior of St John of Jerusalem, and 5*s.* 10*d.* for synodals and procurations.[5] In 1535, the vicarage was valued at £5 7*s.* 6*d.*, after deducting the same outgoings as in 1526.[6] After the suppression of the order of St John, the pension of twenty shillings was purchased from the crown by Sir Richard Gresham who, in 1544, sold it to John and Alexander Amcotts. John Amcotts died seised of it in 1557,[7] after which it is mentioned no more, and no such payment has been made within the memory of man. About 1568 the vicarage was united to the rectory of Aisthorpe.[8] The terrier of 1638 states that £7 was paid to the vicar year by year in lieu of [*query* tithes], 'the Easter book', and all mortuaries.[9] The small tithes of the parish of Thorpe were commuted by an award, dated 28

[1] William Grig de Torp witnesses a charter of land in Thorp and Scampton late in the twelfth century. (Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 147.)

[2] *Ecclesiastica Taxatio*, p. 77b. [3] Reg. iii, f. 344d.

[4] above, p. 84. [5] Salter, *A Subsidy*, p. 40.

[6] *Valor Ecclesiasticus* iv, 129, col. 1. [7] above, pp. 57, 78-80.

[8] above, pp. 114, 116. [9] above, p. 115.

December 1849, for a yearly tithe rentcharge of £72 payable to the vicar. It was found by the tithe commissioner that all the lands of the parish were by prescription exempt from great tithes, but subject, with the exception of two roods and twenty-two perches of glebe, to small tithes.[1]

### *The Advowson of the Vicarage*

The patronage of the vicarage was vested in the impropriators of the rectory, who were also the lords of a manor of Thorpe, namely the Templars, and, in succession to them, the Hospitallers. After the suppression of the latter order, the advowson of the vicarage, with the manor and the rectory of Thorpe, were bought by Sir Richard Gresham, and by him conveyed to John and Alexander Amcotts in 1544. From that date the history of the advowson of the vicarage is identical with that of the advowson of the rectory of Aisthorpe, with the result that it is now owned by Mr Joseph Billiat. Its long connexion with the rectory was severed in 1810, and its appendancy to the manor was broken soon after that date.[2]

### *Priests*

ALDEN THE PRIEST, in 1086, held of the king one church in 'Torp and Estorp,' to which belonged one bovate of land. This bovate was then waste, but in the Confessor's time it had been worth five shillings and fourpence. Whether the church was situate in Thorpe or in Aisthorpe is uncertain, but if, as has been already suggested, Thorpe was the more important place, the evidence is slightly in favour of the church having been built there.[3]

ROBERT THE CHAPLAIN OF 'TORP,' late in the twelfth century, witnessed grants of land in Thorpe and Scampton, and in Ingleby.[4] By *chaplain*, it may be remarked, is meant priest.

### *Vicars of Thorpe in le Fallows*

ROBERT THE CHAPLAIN, presented by brother Alan Martell, vicegerent of the master of the Templars in England,

[1] Diocesan Registry, Tithe Rentcharge Award, E 630.
[2] above, pp. 67-8, 110. [3] above, p. 20.
[4] Stenton, *Danelaw Charters*, p. 147; Stenton, *Transcripts of Charters*, p. 84.

to the perpetual vicarage of Torp, was instituted in 1219-20.[1]

WALTER DE COLEBY, chaplain, presented by brother R. de Sandford, master of the Templars in England, to the vicarage of Thorp, was instituted in 1233-4, after an inquisition made by Richard de Adeclif, official of the archdeacon of Stow.[2]

RICHARD DE TYMELEBY, chaplain, was presented by brother R. de Sampford, master of the Templars in England, to the vicarage of Torp, but the master having agreed that, by the authority of the general council, the collation had devolved upon the bishop for this turn, the bishop collated the vicarage to the Templars' presentee, who was instituted in 1250-1.[3]

NICHOLAS DE STYKEFORD, priest, presented by the master of the Templars in England to the vicarage of Thorpe by Stow, on the death of Richard, was instituted 15 October 1276, at Buckden. Letters were sent to the archdeacon to induct him. It appears that Nicholas had been ordained to the diaconate and priesthood by another bishop without the leave of his diocesan, and had rashly ministered unlicensed in those orders. The bishop, however, granted him a dispensation, but decreed that he should remain suspended from the execution of both the orders until the feast of All Saints.[4]

ROGER DE CESTREFELD', chaplain, presented by brother Richard de Pauely, prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, to the vicarage of Thorpe in the Clottes, on the death of Nicholas, was instituted 7 December 1317, at Newerk.[5]

PETER DE RYSUM, chaplain, presented by brother Richard of Leicester, prior of the hospital of St John at Clerkenwell, locum tenens of Richard de Pavely, prior of the hospital in England, to the vicarage of Thorpe in the Clottes, on the resignation of Roger de Cestrefeld, was instituted 8 June 1320, at Peterborough.[6]

WALTER DE DENE, priest, presented by the prior of the hospital of St John in England, to the vicarage of Thorpe in le Clottes, on the resignation of Peter de Rysum, was instituted 14 December 1344, at Sudbrok', personally.[7]

[1] L.R.S. iii, pp. 201, 212. [2] *ibid*, p. 237.
[3] Bishop Grosseteste's roll. [4] L.R.S. xx, p. 95.
[5] Reg. ii, f. 99. [6] *ibid*, f. 353d. [7] Reg. vi, f. 29d.

JOHN PAILDECERF IN LE CLOTES, priest, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorp', on the death of Walter, was instituted 17 July 1349, at Sudbrok'.[1]

WILLIAM LE SMYTH' OF BROTILBY, priest, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorpe in le Clottes, on the resignation of John, was instituted 12 January 1351-2, at Lafford (*Sleaford*).[2]

WILLIAM SON OF HUGH OF THORP', priest, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorp', on the resignation of William, was instituted 27 November 1368, at Buckeden, personally.[3]

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN, chaplain, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorpe iuxta Stow, on the resignation of Sir William Hughson, was instituted 22 June 1416, at Sleford.[4]

SIR WILLIAM KYLCHYFF, priest, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorpe in the Falowe, vacant by resignation (*dimissionem*), was instituted 16 November 1472, at London.[5]

SIR RICHARD TEMPILL', priest, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorpe, was instituted 6 December 1477, at London.[6]

SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, presented by the same patron to the vicarage of Thorpe, was instituted 6 September 1488, at Croyland.[7]

SIR WILLIAM MARSHALL, priest, presented by the locum tenens of the prior of the hospital of St John, who was engaged in business in distant parts, to the vicarage of Thorpe in the Falowes, on the resignation of Sir William Foster, was instituted 3 April 1490, at Lincoln.[8]

SIR THOMAS BRIAN, chaplain, presented by the prior of the hospital of St John to the vicarage of Thorp in the Fallowis, on the resignation of Sir William Marshall, was instituted 14 November 1507, at Lyddington.[9]

SIR JOHN MURGATRODE, chaplain, presented by the same patron, to the vicarage of Thorpe in the Falowys on the resignation of Thomas Bryan, was personally instituted 24

[1] Reg. ix, f. 155d. [2] *ibid*, f. 163. [3] Reg. x, f. 130d.
[4] Reg. xiv, ff. 128d., 129. [5] Reg. xxi, f. 31. [6] *ibid*, f. 35.
[7] Reg. xxii, f, 165. [8] *ibid.*, ff. 165, 165d.
[9] Reg. xxiii, f. 158.

March 1511-12, at Lyddyngton.[1] He was still vicar in 1546.[2]

Sir George Morgettfote is stated to be vicar in 1551, but there may be some confusion with the abovementioned John Murgatrode.[3]

Sir Nicholas Lawe, to whom the bishop, by reason of lapse, collated the vicarage of Thorpe le Fallowes, vacant by death, was instituted 6 October 1557, at Buckden manor.[4]

In a return made to the Queen by the bishop of Lincoln, *circa* 1565, it is stated that the vicarage of Thorpe in le Falloes was vacant by the death of the last vicar, 'who migrated from this light 14 years ago; and that John Amcotes, gentleman, now deceased, and Alexander Amcottes, his son and heir, have received the fruits in the time of the vacancy of the same, but by what authority is by no means clear, and have applied the same fruits in payment of the charges of the said vicarage, and for the curate serving there; and that the said Alexander Amcottes is patron of the same; and that the vicarage is worth by the year 107*s.* 6*d.*'[5]

John Welles, clerk, presented by Alexander Hamcotes, gentleman, to the vicarage of Thorpe in le Fallowes, lawfully vacant, was instituted A.D. 1567-8.[6] Wells was also rector of Aisthorpe, and from this time the two parishes have been held together under the name of the rectory of Aisthorpe *alias* the rectory of East and West Thorpe.

### *The Fabric and Site of the Church*

The parish church of Thorpe in the Fallows was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene,[7] but nothing is known of its architecture. The episcopal and archdiaconal visitations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seemingly contain no reference to it; nor is it mentioned in a report upon the state of church fabrics in August 1602, although it is there recorded that the neighbouring church of St Peter at Torksey was 'vtterly ruinated.'[8] It probably ceased to be used after the vicarage was united with the rectory of Aisthorpe about 1568. Before that date the benefice had been vacant for some

[1] *ibid*, f. 160.
[2] Lincoln District Probate Registry, Stow Wills, 1530-52, f. 329d.
[3] *Liber Cleri* 1551, f. 13. [4] Reg. xxviii, f. 140d.
[5] B.M., *State Papers, Domestic*, Eliz., Addenda, vol. xii, f. 295.
[6] Reg. xxviii, f. 38d. [7] below, pp. 164-6. [8] L.R.S. xxiii, 235.

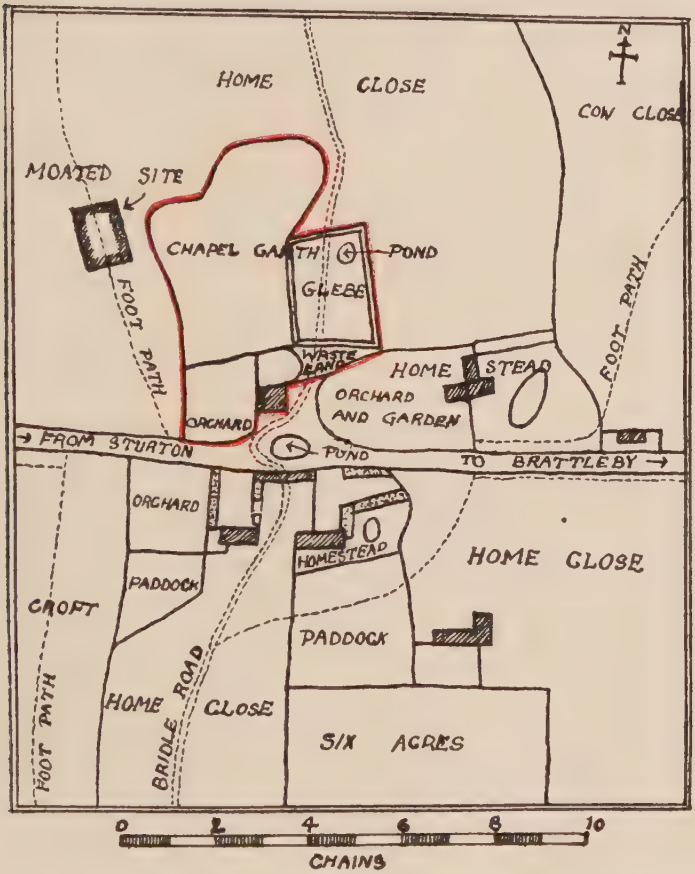
years. A terrier, dated 1634, speaks of ' the yard whearein the church did stand on at Thorpe.' Presumably the building was by that time demolished.[1] Stones which retain signs of architectural mouldings have been found in the neighbouring farmsteads. A few of these stones have been replaced by the present rector upon the site of the church.

The church stood in a grass close, numbered 29 in the Ordnance Survey, lying to the north of the road from Brattleby to Sturton. This field was included in the sale by Thomas Parkinson to Thomas Brown in 1810. It is now owned by Mr C. W. Roberts. Adjoining the churchyard on the west was the site of the vicarage house. The two sites, forming one plot, in 1634 contained ' halfe an acre under or over.' This plot is stated in the abstract of Parkinson's title, in 1810, to contain half an acre and nineteen perches, and to belong to the rector of Aisthorpe and Thorpe as his glebe. At that date this glebe lay in the eastern part of a close called The Chapel Garth, which contained one acre and thirty-two and a half perches exclusive of the piece of glebe, and of an orchard and house, containing one rood and seventeen perches, and of a piece of waste land containing eighteen perches. The Chapel Garth was merged in the grass close numbered 29 before the year 1842. On 29 September 1819, an agreement was made between the owners of the land (John and Thomas Brown) and the vicar as to the boundaries of the glebe, and eight stones as landmarks ' were driven into the ground,' one at each corner and one midway in each side. The site was quadrilateral, measuring on its four sides, 55 yards on the north, 52 yards on the south, 67 yards on the east, and 50 yards on the west. The area was reckoned to be 2 roods and 32½ perches. A pond, which was then included in the north-east corner of the site, has now been extended beyond it. The boundary stones having nearly disappeared, they were replaced, in 1919, by four massive stones at the four corners of the site. It appears, however, that the site then marked out is smaller in area than that of 1819, for the sides now measure, 40 yards on the north, 27 yards on the south, 60 yards on the east, and 46 yards on the west.

When inspecting the site, the author found the remains of five of the landmarks which were placed there in 1819;

[1] above, p. 115.

and arrangements are being made for the removal to their correct positions of three of the stones set up in 1919. Owing to the enlargement of the pond at the north-east corner of the




site, the fourth stone cannot be placed exactly where it should stand. The plan of the glebe which was made in 1819 is reproduced as an inset in the map facing page 210 below. The terrier of 1638 states that the site of the vicarage abutted on the town street on the south; and this statement

is supported by the plan of the parish of Thorpe, which was made for Thomas Parkinson in 1809. In this plan the circuit of the Chapel Garth is marked by a red line which includes not only the site marked 'Glebe,' but also the house, orchard, and waste land on the south. The part of this plan which contains the village of Thorpe is reproduced on the previous page. It is by no means improbable that the whole of the Chapel Garth may at one time have been glebe; for half an acre, it may be remarked, is a small site for a church, churchyard, vicarage house, and garden. The nave of the church seems to have stood about forty-seven feet from the northern boundary of the site as set out in 1819, and about seventy feet from the eastern boundary. The site is now let by the rector to the tenant of the grass close at a rent of ten shillings a year.

About seventeen yards westward from the north-west corner of the site there is a small enclosure surrounded by what may once have been a moat.

### *The War Memorial*

In 1919, a cross, standing about sixteen feet high, was erected to mark where the middle of the nave of the church stood, and as a memorial of the men of Aisthorpe and Thorpe who gave their lives in the war, 1914-1919. The cross stands on an octagonal concrete base, measuring twelve feet across. Its base is made of Weldon stone, above which is an octagonal section of hard blue pennant stone from Bristol, on the several faces of which the following inscriptions are cut:

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, THORPE-IN-THE-FALLOWS, FORMERLY STOOD HERE. AFTER THE YEAR 1568 THE VICARAGE OF THORPE WAS UNITED TO THE RECTORY OF AISTHORPE.

THIS CROSS (THORPE CROSS) ERECTED MAY 1919.
F. H. DUGGINS, M.A., RECTOR.
J. BILLIAT AND H. H. SHELTON, CHURCHWARDENS.

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THOSE FROM THIS PARISH WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1919, FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AND THE FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE:—

LIEUT. R. A. PRESTON, M.C., LINCS. REGT., ATTD. R.A.F.
PTE. F. BALDOCK, GRENADIER GUARDS.

THE WAR MEMORIAL
erected on the site of the Church of Thorpe in the Fallows

Pte. W. Martin, Lincs. Regt.
Corpl. A. E. Goddard, Lincs. Regt.
Pte. F. S. Burkitt, Sherwood Foresters.
Pte. H. Saunderson, Border Regt.
Lance-Corpl. G. Bradley, Lincs. Regt.
Pte. J. T. Jackson, Lancs. Fusiliers.

Above this again is a tapering and moulded octagonal section, with fleurs-de-lis carved in bold relief on four of the angles. Surmounting this, the shaft, which also is octagonal, is carried upwards to a battlemented and moulded cap, upon which is set the Maltese cross of the Knights of the Temple. This is supported on each side by the figure of a Templar carved in bold relief. The elder of these knights is looking upward to the emblem of his faith ; the younger stands ready, sword in hand, to defend the faith. Both the figures are clothed in chain-armour, with helmets and swords of the period, and are arrayed in white shirts and tunics upon which is depicted the red Latin cross generally worn by crusaders. The cross with its attendant figures serves to commemorate the fact that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the church of Thorpe was appropriated to the Knights of the Temple in England.

# CHAPTER XV

## The Villagers

Something has been said in Chapter I about the inhabitants of the two villages, and it is proposed in this chapter to give the evidence which has been found in subsidy rolls, and also abstracts of some of the wills of the villagers.

## SUBSIDIES

Subsidy of a twentieth, granted 1 Edward III, 1327-8 : [1]

### Township of Asthorp

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth de Kerketon | 5*s.* ½*d.* | Roger West | 16*d.* |
| Henry Clerk (*Cler'*) | 3*s.* 3½*d.* | Peter Ode | 6½*d.* |
| William de Wald | 2*s.* ½*d.* | William de Sixel | 6½*d.* |
| Hugh West | 20½*d.* | Marg' Dene | 12*d.* |
| John son of Robert | 20½*d.* | John Mathu | 9*d.* |
| Adam Cook (*Cocus*) | 2*s.* 2*d.* | Ralph Warde | 6*d.* |
| John Osbern | 16*d.* | | |

Total of the township—21*s.* 10½*d.*

### Township of Thorp

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Clerk (*Clericus*) | 12*d.* | John Carpenter | 2*s.* |
| Beatrice Smith (*Fabra*) ½ | 2*s.* | Richard Ponyauntes | 2*s.* |
| Roger son of Nicholas | 2*s.* | Elias Ponyauntes | 2*s.* 3*d.* |
| Hugh son of Geoffrey | 12*d.* | John Drury | 3*s.* |
| William Freman | 12*d.* | John de Whtington | 2*s.* ½*d.* |
| William West | 12*d.* | Nicholas Payl | 6*d.* |
| Walter son of Maud | 12*d.* | John son of Roger | 6*d.* |

Total of the township—21*s.* 3½*d.*

[1] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 135/11, mem. 25d., 26d.

Subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth, 1333 : [1]

ASTHORP'

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralf de Kirketon' | 5*s.* | | William de Wald | 2*s.* | |
| Robert de Neuton' | 5*s.* | | John Osbern' | 2*s.* | |
| John son of Robert | 3*s.* | | Margar' Den' | | 12*d.* |
| Hugh West | 2*s.* | 6*d.* | William de Sixill' | | 12*d.* |
| Adam Cok' | 2*s.* | 6*d.* | John son of Matthew | | 8*d.* |
| Roger West | 2*s.* | 6*d.* | Ralf Warde | | 8*d.* |

Total of the township—27*s.* 10*d.*

THORP'

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John de Wytyngton' | 5*s.* | | Walter son of Maud | 2*s.* | 6*d.* |
| John Drury | 4*s.* | | Eliseus Bercar | 2*s.* | 6*d.* |
| John Payldecerf | 3*s.* | 6*d.* | Hugh son of Geoffrey | | 13*d.* |
| John son of Roger | 3*s.* | 6*d.* | Roger son of Nicholas | | 12*d.* |
| Hugh Ponyaunt | 2*s.* | 6*d.* | Eliseus Ponyaunt | | 12*d.* |

Total of the township—26*s.* 7*d.*

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John Colet, of 'Aysthorpe,' and Thomas Symkynson, of 'Thorp,' were jurors at the inquisition for the wapentake of 'Laurz' for the feudal aid of 1431.[2]

---

Muster taken, probably in the spring of 1539, in the wapentake of 'Laures,' by royal commissioners, of 'able menne for the warres':

ASTHORPE

| | |
|---|---|
| Alyxander Hampcotes | ij harnesses |
| Archers— | |
| Nicoles Harrysonne | all the Towne a hole harness vith the helpe of Master Hamcotes. |
| William West | |
| Rycharde Lusby | |

[1] *ibid.*, 135/16, mem. 6, 6*d.*

[2] *Feudal Aids* iii, 358.

THORPE IN THE FALLOWES

| | |
|---|---|
| John Symkynson | |
| John Haryson | |
| Thomas Thomson | The Towne |
| Clement Brukbanc | [furnishes] |
| Henry Wylle | a archer |
| Thomas Robynson | arnessed. |
| Alyxsander Store | |
| Robart Smythe | |
| John Smyth | |

The total, for the wapentake, of archers and bill-men was 360 men, whereof 45 were archers, and 78 were 'to be harnessed in able harnes.' [1]

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The third part of a subsidy granted by parliament to the king, 1542-3 : [2]

SCAMPTON CUM AISTROPPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Read, in goodes | £20 | 13*s.* 4*d.* |
| Miles Metcalffe, in goodes | £16 | 5*s.* 4*d.* |
| Alexander Amcottes, in landes | 40 markes | 26*s.* 8*d.* |

---

The first part of a subsidy granted 34 and 35 Henry VIII, 1542-3 : [3]

AYSTROPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander Amcottes, in landes | £26 13*s.* 4*d.* | 26*s.* 8*d.* |
| William West, in goodes | £8 | 2*s.* 8*d.* |
| Robert Atkynson, in goodes | £5 | 20*d.* |
| Raffe Stampe, in goodes | £3 | 6*d.* |
| Richard Lausby, in goodes | £4 | 8*d.* |
| Nicholes Herryson, in goodes | £3 | 6*d.* |
| Lawrence Robynson, in goodes | 20*s.* | 2*d.* |

Sum 32*s.* 4*d.*

[1] P.R.O., Exchequer, K.R. Accounts, bundle 59, no. 12.
[2] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 137/404. [3] *ibid.*, 137/374.

THORPE IN THE FALLOWES

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| John Smythe, in goodes | £14 | 10*s.* 4*d.* |
| John Symkynson, in goodes | £10 | 6*s.* 8*d.* |
| Allen Storr, in goodes | £8 | 2*s.* 8*d.* |
| Thomas Brokebanke, in goodes | £7 | 2*s.* 4*d.* |
| Richard Symkynson, in goodes | £6 | 2*s.* |
| Raffe Yattes, in goodes | £6 | 2*s.* |
| Clement Brokebanke, in goodes | £6 | 2*s.* |
| John Brokebanke, in goodes | £6 | 2*s.* |
| Thomas Robynson, in goodes | £5 | 20*d.* |
| Henry Flemyng, in goodes | £4 | 8*d.* |
| Henry Wylly, in goodes | 20*s.* | 2*d.* |
| John Storr, in goodes | 20*s.* | 2*d.* |
| Thomas Tomson, in goodes | 20*s.* | 2*d.* |

Sum 31*s.* 10*d.*

---

The second part of a subsidy granted 34 and 35 Henry VIII, 1542-3 ; [1]

SCAMPTON AND AYSTROPPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Read, in goodes | £20 | 13*s.* 4*d.* |
| Miles Metcalffe, in goodes | £16 | 10*s.* 4*d.* |
| John Sheryffe, in goodes | £7 | 14*d.* |
| George Whichecotte, in goodes | £6 | 12*d.* |
| George Weste, in goodes | £7 | 14*d.* |
| Robert Read, in goodes | £7 | 14*d.* |
| Hughe Medocrofte, in goodes | £7 | 14*d.* |
| Thomas Sharpe, in goodes | 40*s.* | 2*d.* |
| William Marles, in goodes | 40*s.* | 2*d.* |
| Henry Burnby, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| John Dawson, in goodes | £4 | 4*d.* |
| Thomas Sheryffe, in goodes | 40*s.* | 2*d.* |
| Alexander Amcottes, in landes | £26 13*s.* 4*d.* | 26*s.* 8*d.* |
| William Weste, in goodes | £8 | 16*d.* |
| Robert Atkynson, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| Raffe Stampe, in goodes | £3 | 3*d.* |
| Richard Lusby, in goodes | £4 | 4*d.* |
| Nicholes Harryson, in goodes | £3 | 3*d.* |
| Durrans Robynson, stranger, in goodes | 20*s.* | 2*d.* |
| William Sharpe, William Symon, Richard Hare, John Crofte, William Waddyngham, Henrie Jolie, John Joly, Alice Joly, Robert Turswell, Agnes Joly, Thomas Herdson, Jent Benson, and Hawmond Grene, 20*s.* every of them as apperithe | | 13*d.* |

Sum of this township—56*s.* 11*d.*

[1] *ibid.*, 137/399.

THORPE IN THE FALLOWES

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Johane Smythe, in goodes | £10 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| John Symkynson, in goodes | £8 | 16*d.* |
| Thomas Brokbanke, in goodes | £6 | 12*d.* |
| Richard Symkynson, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| Raffe Yattes, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| Thomas Robynson, in goodes | £4 | 4*d.* |
| Alice Storr, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| Robert Smythe, in goodes | £5 | 10*d.* |
| Clement Brokebanke, in goodes | £4 | 4*d.* |
| John Brokebanke, in goodes | £3 | 3*d.* |
| Robert Storr, in goodes | 40*s.* | 2*d.* |
| Henry Flemyng, a Scote, in goodes | £3 | 6*d.* |

Sum of this township—10*s.* 7*d.*

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The first part of a subsidy granted 37 Henry VIII, 1545 : [1]

ASTROPPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander Amcotes, in lands | £30 | £3 |
| William Weste, in goods | £10 | 10*s.* |
| Robert Atkynson, in goods | £6 | 4*s.* |
| Ralf Stampe, in goods | £5 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| Richard Lusby, in lands | 20*s.* | 2*s.* |

THORPE IN THE FALLOWS

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| John Symkynson, in goods | £9 | 6*s.* |
| Joan Smythe, in goods | £9 | 6*s.* |
| Thomas Bruckebanke, in goods | £6 | 4*s.* |
| Ralf Yattes, in goods | £6 | 4*s.* |
| Richard Symkynson, in goods | £6 | 4*s.* |
| Robert Smythe, in goods | £5 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| Thomas Robynson, in goods | £5 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| Clement Brukebanke, in goods | £5 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |
| Alecia Storre, in goods | £5 | 3*s.* 4*d.* |

Sum—37*s.* 4*d.*

[1] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 137/439.

Contribution granted to the king, 1546, to be paid monthly during five months: [1]

Aytrope—Alexander Amecotes in londes: assessment £30; monthly contribution 10*s*.

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Subsidy granted, 1 Edward VI, 1547-8: [2]

ASTEROPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander Hamcotes, in goodes | £30 | 30*s*. |
| John Payt, in goodes | £3 | 18*d*. |
| Rauf Stampe, in goodes | £3 | 18*d*. |
| Thomas Bruckbank, in goodes | £3 | 18*d*. |
| Sum—34*s*. 6*d*. | | |

THORPE IN THE FALOWES

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| William Symkynson, in goodes | £10 | 5*s*. |
| John Smyth, in goodes | £10 | 5*s*. |
| John Store, in goodes | £6 | 3*s*. |
| Robert Brokbanke, in goodes | £5 | 2*s*. 6*d*. |
| Hugh Medocrofte, in goodes | £3 | 18*d*. |
| John Yates, in goodes | 40*s*. | 12*d*. |
| John Tailyour, in wages | 20*s*. | 4*d*. |
| Thomas Brokbanke, in goodes | £5 | 2*s*. 6*d*. |
| Sum—20*s*. 10*d*. | | |

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Subsidy granted 3 Edward VI, 1549-50: [3]

THORPE IN THE FALLOWES

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Jenat Smythe, in goodes | £10 | 10*s*. |
| John Symkynson, in goodes | £10 | 10*s*. |
| Henre Flemmyng, a Scott, in goodes | 20*s*. | 12*d*. |

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Subsidy granted, 39 Elizabeth, 1596-7: [4]

AYSTHORPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Richard Amcottes, in landes | £20 | £4 |
| William Symkynson, in goodes | £4 | 10*s*. 8*d*. |
| Sum—£4 10*s*. 8*d*. | | |

[1] *ibid.*, 138/466. [2] *ibid.*, 138/473.
[3] *ibid.*, 138/484. [4] *ibid.*, 139/633.

The third of three subsidies, granted 19 February 1623-4 : [1]

AISTROPE CUM THORPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| William Amcotts, esquire, in lands | £6 | 24*s.* |
| William Simpkinson, in landes | 40*s.* | 8*s.* |

Sum—£1 12*s.*

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Subsidy for the defence and great affairs of the kingdom of England and Ireland, granted 3 November 1640, and levied by commission, dated 10 May 1642 : [2]

ESTROPE CUM THORPE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Amcottes, esquire, in lands | 45*s.* | |
| Anne Amcottes, widow, in lands | 55*s.* | |
| Robert Cracroft, esquire, in goods | 13*s* | 8*d.* |
| Samuel Smith, rector, in lands | 7*s.* | 6*d.* |
| William Simkinson, in lands | 16*s.* | |
| Robert Hall, in goods | 2*s.* | |
| Luke Stampe, in goods | 2*s.* | |
| John Yeates, in goods | 2*s.* | |
| Richard Yeates, in goods | 1*s.* | |
| John Robinson, in goods | 1*s.* | |
| William Smith, in goods | 1*s.* | |
| Stephen West, in goods | 1*s.* | |
| George Willy, in goods | 1*s.* | |
| William Parkinson, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| John Davenford, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| John West, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| Elizabeth Gray, widow, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| Philip Toyne, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| John Watson, in goods | | 6*d.* |
| Richard Dixson, in goods | | 6*d.* |

Sum total £8 1*s.* 8*d.*

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By an ordinance of Parliament, dated . . February last, a sum of £20,000 a month for six months was charged upon the county and city of Lincoln for the relief of Ireland ; whereof £4 3*s.* 4*d.* was charged upon ' Aistropp cum Thorpe,' within the sessions of Spittle. Dated 20 July 1648.[3]

[1] P.R.O., Lay Subsidy Roll 139/706.
[2] *ibid.*, 140/729. [3] *ibid.*, 140/742.

The first and second of four subsidies granted to the king, in 1663, and collected in the same year: [1]

AISTHORPE CUM THORPE

| | Assessment | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Hall, gentleman, in goods | £4 10*s.* 8*d.* | 10*s.* 8*d.* |
| Mrs. Amcotts, in lands | £7 | 28*s.* |

In 1664, the same persons contributed the same sums to the third and fourth subsidies. [2]

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On 15 May 1673, the town of 'Aistropp cum Thorpe' was assessed at £11 00*s.* 05*d.* for the first three months' payment of the eighteen months' tax lately granted to the king, the collectors appointed being John Quipe and Thomas Parkinson. [3]

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On 1 June 1631, John Bolles and William Amcotts, justices of the peace, certified that, as directed, they had caused a 'serch to be made throught the wapentages of Lawres, Aslaco, and Well, what kind of all sortes of graine ther is in thes severall wapentages, and in whose handes it is.' The return for the two villages was as follows: [4]

AESTROP

William Amcottes, esquire, 16 quarters of mault, 4 quarters of barly, 4 quarters of pease, 4 quarters of wheat and rye.
Luke Stampe.
Rich. Yaetes R. marke.

THORPE

William Simkeson, 2 quarters of barly, 1 quarter pease, 2 peckes of weate.

John Yaete, 3 quarters of barley, 2 quarters of pease, 3 peckes of whete, 1 bushell of rye.

William Robinsonne, 1 quarter halfe of barly, 1 quarter of pease, 1 bushell of whet

Robert Hall, 1 quarter halfe of barly, 1 sacke of whete, 1 sacke of pease.

[1] *ibid.*, 140/751. [2] *ibid.*, 140/750. [3] *ibid.*, 140/800.
[4] P.R.O., State Papers, Domestic, Charles I, vol. 193, 1, (vii).

## WILLS AND TESTAMENTS

1 June 1540. I John Yates, deseasyd in my body, makyth my last will in forme foloyng: fyrst I bequeth my soule to almighti God to our lady saynt Mary and to all the hevenly compeni. My body to be buried in the churche yard of Mary Magdelen in Thorpe offallowes. To the hy alter xij*d*. To the Rede arke for our ladys warke off Lincoln vj*d*. To our awne church warke viij*d*. To Jenet Hancert my seruaunt to kye all and my howsolde stufe. To Annas Yates a quye, a pott of brasse, a dubler, and the bed that I do lye yn at ys present tyme, furth of ye sayd howsold. To John my seruaunt v landes of barly and iij landes pees and on land pees at the towne end. To my sone Will'm Yates x*s*. To Clement Yates a fole. To Roger Pawson wyfe a cow and to Jelian Yates my doughter a cow. To Rob't Pawson iiij*d*. Item to John Pawson iiij*d*. To Henry xij*d*. To Will'm Pawson iiij*d*. To Jenytt Pawson iiij*d*., Isabell iiij*d*., Elsabeth iiij*d*., Margaret iiij*d*., Elyn iiij*d*., Isabell iiij*d*., Jenyt iiij*d*., Elsabeth Yates iiij*d*. The resedue of all my gudes vnbequethid I gyve vnto my ij sones Will'm Yates and Ralfe Yates, whome I make my executores that thei dispose somyche the beter for my soule. And more over I make supperuisores hereof John Smythe and Roger Pawson, and thei to haue for ther labores to se this trewly performyd ether of them ij*s*., that ys iiij*s*. And I gyve my indentur of Whyttyngton grownd duryng the sayd yeres to Will'm. Wytness herof: Sir John Murgay trode, vic'; Johnne Smythe; Roger Pawson; Thom's Robynson; Thomas Brukebanke; Ric' Symkynson; with other; the day and yere above written.

Proved at Lincoln, 21 June 1540.[1]

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16 December 1540. I John Storr of Thorpe in Fallows. My body and bones to be buryed within the parishe church yeard of Mary Maudland of Thorpe in Fallowes. I give to our laidy worke of Lincoln iiij*d*. Also to the hye altar of Thorpe in Fallowes xij*d*. To the said church viij*d*. Also to Alice my wyffe, all my howsaldstufe with feyue geese and pullan'. To Alexander my sonne iiij shepe and iiij quarters

[1] Stow Wills, 1530-53, f. 85.

corne. To the said Alexander vj*s.* viij*d.* To John my sonne ij shepe. To Will'm my sonne iij shepe. To Leonard and Thomas my sonnes ij shepe apiece. To Roger my sonne one cowe and iiij shepe. To Elsabeth my daughter ij steares, ij kye, and iiij shepe. To Jenett my daughter one cowe and vj shepe. To John Storr the younger one quy calfe and one yowe. To Alice my wyffe my copy hold with all thinge therto belonginge during her lyffe, and after her decease the said copy to returne to Hewe Storr my sonne. The residew to Alyce my wyffe and to Heugh my sonne, whome I make my executors. Witnesses: John Morhitrod, vicar; Richard Nockton; John Harysonne; Thomas Byfeld; with others moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 7 January 1540-1.[1]

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In dei nomine, 1556. Wrytten of saynt Thomas day before Crystenmas, I Alyson Storre of Thorpe in the Fallowes, etc. My body to be buryed in the churche yerd of Thorpe in the Fallowes off Mary Magdalen. I make my sonne Rob't Storr and Jenytt Storr my doughter my full executours. I will that my sonne Rob't have full strenght of the howse that I dwell in, so that Jenytt Storr and Johan Storr [and] Will'm Storr shall have halff the thyng agaynste Rob't my sonne that ys kepte of the ferme. To Rob't Storr my sonne one cowe and a bedd with clothes, and one wether shipe and one yowe shepe, and one greate panne. To John Storr, Will' Storr sonne, one horse one cowe and iij shepe, with one bedd with clothes, and one pott, a wayne with a payre of newe wheles, and one ploughe with suche iron gere that ys myne. To Jenytt Storr my doughter one cople of oxon, one cowe, ij shepe, and all other thinges nott spoken off, as bras and pewter she to have ytt. To John Storr my sonne and his chyldren ij*s.* viij*d.* To Roger my sonne and his chyldren xx*d.* To Lenarde my sonne and his chyldren I gyff ij*s.* viij*d.* To Thomas my sonne with one chyld xvj*d.* To Elizabethe Kyrke my doughter with one chyld xvj*d.* and one bras pott. I gyff Alex' Storr iij*s.* and one yowe. To Hugh Robynson iiij*d.* To Thomas Robynson iiij*d.* To Richard Grene iiij*d.* To Agnes Welles iiij*d.* I bequethe to Richard

[1] *ibid.*, 1531-56, f. 158d.

Symkynson my god sonne iiij*d*. To Jenytt Smyth, Alyson Shorte, and Alyson Smythe, my god doughters, iiij*d*. apiece. I will that my sonne Alex' shalbe the supervysor of this my will. Wytnes: John Symkynson; Thomas Robynson.

Proved at Lincoln, 31 December 1556, by the executors.[1]

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10 December 1558. I Jhone Simkinsone of Thorpe in the Fallowes. My body to be buried in the churche yearde of Mary Maudlyn in Thorpe in the Falows. To Sebell Bure, Rycherd Beare, Anne Vere, Rycherde Simkynsone, Robert Simkynsone, Thomas Symkinsone, Rycherd Simkynsone, Jenat Simkynson, Dorythye Simkynsone, Elezabethe Simkynsone, Will'm Simkynsone the yonger, Elezabethe Symkinsone Will'm Simkynsone doughter, each one ew and one lambe. To euery one of my god chyldren iiij*d*. To the hyght alter of Lincolne vj*d*. To the vphoulding of this churche of Thorpe iij*s*. iiij*d*. To Rycherd Symkinsone my sonne ij oxen and xxiij*s*. iiij*d*., one grastage, one table, one plought, and one wayne withe newe whyles, ij yokes with tyres, one teme, one payre of laynes, one payr of irones to hys plought, and one bed forneshede, one couerelyde, one mattrys, one hempene shett, one lyne shett, one boulster, iij ewes and iij lambes at tythe tyme, and one quarter barlye, one half quarter peaes. To Sysylie Simkynsone my doughter in peny and penyworthe x*li*. To Jenat one young cowe, and in peny and penyworthe iij*li*. x*s*. viij*d*. I geue Agnes my doughter one quy of one yeare oulde and iij ewes and iij lambes, in peny and penyworthe iij*li*. vj*s*. viij*d*. I geue Will'm Simkynsone my sonne xiij*s*. iiij*d*. and one trought in the kylnehouse. I geue them that I mak my executors the copy of the lyttle husbandtake was takone of the comaunder of sanct Jhone tenant to master Hamckotes that the longer lyuer shall haue it during the yeares. I wyll that my wyffe shall haue the house caled the syster house with garthe and x aker of land [*illegible*] and headings that belongithe to them, ij leas the one cauled the grelland lea, [the other] the kyrkmerlea. I geue Rycherd Simkynsone my brother to be superuysore iiij*s*., and Will'm Simkynsone superuysor also to haue iiij*s*. This donne and my wyll

[1] Stow Wills, 1553-67, ff. 168d., 169.

fulfylled, I geue Annas Simkynsone my wyff [and] Robert my sonne, whom I make my full executors, the reast of my goodes. Wittness: Thomas Robinsone; Thomas Tomsone; Jhone Grayn'; Clemet Jatus; with other moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 24 February 1558-9, by the executors.[1]

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12 April 1559. I Nicholas Harrison of Aistrope, husbandman. My body to be buried in the churche yerd of Saincte Peter in Aistrope. To George Witchcote my sister sonne which is prentice in London £6 13*s.* 4*d.* To Mistress Jane 20*s.* To Mathew Walker 5*s.* 6*d.* My dettes paid I give the third parte of my goodes to Alis my wyffe. To Alexander my son one blacke mare, and viij shepe which is his owne. To Roberte my sonne my bald mare. To John my sonne my bald fole, and iiij shepe which is his owne. And ij shepe to Roberte which is his owne. To Jane my doughter iiij [*sic*] which are her owne, and one great panne and one pott and iij puter dublers, one whyte headed quye, and her mother to be the governar of hir and hir parte till she come to thage of xxj yeres. I mayke Alis my wyffe, Alexander and Roberte my sonnes, my executores. And I will that John my sonne shall shifte my goodes with them and to be at no charge. I make Mr Alexander Amcottes and Mr Mathew Amcottes my supervisores. Witnesses: Halmond Atkynson; John Cisson; and Edward Sudburie.

Proved at Lincoln, 2 February 1559-60, by the executors.[2]

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16 January 1559–60. I Raufe Yattes of Thorpe in the Falowes. My body to be buryed in the church yerd of Thorpe in the Falouse. Fyrste to our ladyes worke at Lincoln iiij*d.* I gyve to the mendyng of thes churche of Thorpe vj*d.* I gyve to Clemyt Yattes my sonne the house that John Goye dwellyth in at Fyllyngham after the dat of thys farme that I dwell in Thorpe. Also I gyve Clemyt Yattes my on indentur holdynge of Whyllyntone ground after my deathe. I geve Jenet my dowghter in penye and penye worthe iiij*li.* and one quee and one yowe and one lame, and one other yowe and one lame. I geve and bequethe Edward Yates my sonne in penye and penyeworthe iiij markes, and one yowe and one

[1] *ibid.*, 1553-67, ff. 207, 207d. [2] *ibid.*, 1559-62, f. 86.

lame and one ster. I geve John Yates my sonne in penye and penyworthe liij*s.* iiij*d.*, and one yowe and one lame and one quye. I gyve Dorythe Yates my dowghter in penye and penye worthe liij*s.* iiij*d.*, and ij yowes and ij lames and one quey. Thys donne the resydew of my goodes vnbequyt I geve to my wyff Jenet Yates and my sonne Clemyt Yates, whome I make my executores to distribute for the health of my sowle. In wytnes herof Thomas Robynson; Robert Smythe; Willy'm Symkynson; withe other moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 10 May 1560, by the executors.[1]

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8 February 1559-60. I Recharde Lusby of Aystrope, husband'. My bodye to be buried in the chirche yearde of Saynt Peter in Aystrope. To every one of my god childrin one lame. To Thomas Atkynson 30*s.* which I have in custodie for his childes porcion to be delivered when he shall cum to the age of xxj yeares. To Alexander mye sone mye baod stage. Mye mynde is that mye goodes be deuided in thre partes the one partie to mye wyfe and the other towe partes to be deuided amonge thes mye childerin folowynge, Thomas Lusbye, William Lusbye, Henrie Lusbye, Robart Lusbye, and John' Cusson and Roger Cusson mye wife sonnes to haue ther porcions likewise emongest them to fare as ther partes shall amounte. I will that Marian my wyfe have the custodie of all thes childes porcions till they shall cum to the age of xxj yeares. To Alexander my sone mye house at Duffelde, and for defaulte of issue male of his bodie to remane to Thomas mye sone, and for defaulte of issue male of his bodye to remane to William me sone, and for default of issue male of his bodye to remane to Henrie mye sone, and for defaulte of issue male of his bodye to remane to Robarte my sone, and for defaulte of issue male of his bodye to remane to the ryght [*sic*] fore euer. If mye foresayd childerin dye before the shall come to the age of xxj yeares I will that Alexander mye sone shall haue his part emongest them. I make Marean my wife, Thomas, William, Henrie, Robart, John, and Roger mye executors. Witnesses: Hamund Atkynson'; Edwarde Subberie; William PiCrell; withe other moo.

[1] Stow Wills, 1559-62, ff. 6d., 7.

Proved at Lincoln, 3 February 1559-60, by the relict and John and Roger Cusson, Robert, William, and Henry Cusson [*sic*] having been withdrawn from this light. Power was reserved to grant administration to Thomas Cusson [*sic*].[1]

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16 March 1562-3. I Agnes Symkynson of Thorpe in the Fallowes, wedowe. I bequethe my soule to the clemencye and great mercyfullnes of our lord Jesus Chryste through whose most blyssed passyon I belyeve faythfallye to be saved. To be buryed in the churche earthe of Thorpe. To Jenett Simkinson my dowghter thre kye. To Agnes my dowghter two kye and one steare. To Jenett and Agnes my dowghteres one meare and a foolower betwix them; also the one halff of the howshold stuff that belonges vnto my porcion betwix them, savyng xx*s.* to dispose yt att my pleasure. To Will'm Symkynson and Thomas Symkinson the sonnes of Will'm Symkynson my sonne to eyther of them a bushill of barley. To John Yaytes my dowghter sonne one bushell of barley. To Agnes Veir and Katherin Veir to eyther of them one stryke of barley. To Eliz' Symkinson and to Katherin Symkinson the dowghter [*sic*] of Will'm Simkinson to ether of them xij*d.* To the two dowghteres of Will'm Berres [*or* Benes] to eyther of theam xij*d.* To Richard Symkinson my sonne iij strykes of barley and thre strykes of pease. I bequethe one bushell of barley to be gvyen emonges the poore people of this towne wher mos nede ys. To Will'm Symkynson my sonne vs., and to Amye Veir my dowghter vs. To to Ceceley Yattes my dowghter vs. Also to my two dowghteres Janett and Agnes my bedd holye furnyshed betwixt them, and one quarter of corne betwix them. The resedewe to Rob'te Symkynson my sonne, whome I make my executour. Clemett yaytes my sonne in lawe to be supervisor, and to haue ij*s.* for his paynes. Witnesses: John Gryme; Thomas Robynson; wythe other moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 2 April 1563, by the executor.[2]

[1] *ibid.*, 1559-62, f. 217.

[2] *ibid.*, 1563-6, f. 35. The testatrix was the widow of John Simpkinson (above, p. 166).

The testament of Alice Harrysonne of Aistrope.

18 February 1563-4. I Alice Haryson of Aistrope. My body to be buried in the churche yerd of Sancte Peteres at Aistrope. To Mr Alexander Amcottes one bay fillie. To Maistres Amcottes a cocke and vj hennes with the chekines that one of the hennes haithe. To John Harison my sonne one blacke white heded cowe and one broune broke steare. To Jane Haryson my dowghter all my howsold stuff savinge one charger and one dubler and one stocke of bees and one blacke sowe. To one dowghter of Giles Tyme callid Jhoan Tyme one browne quye. To Rob'te Haryson my son one broune steare in recompence of thinges betwen him and me. I geve and bequethe to Rob'te Haryson my said son one stocke of bees and one white sowe and one charger and one dubler. To euery cotcher in the towne of Aistrope one pecke barle. The rest of my goodes I geve to Alexander Haryson and Robert Haryson my sonnes, bothe whome I make my trew and lawfull executors to distribute for the health of my soule. I desire Mr Alexander Hamcotes to be the supervisor of this my last will and testament, and he to have for his panes iij*s.* iiij*d.* Thes beinge witnesses: Will'm Beuerley; Hammond Atkinson; Roger Thomson; with other moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 7 May, 1563, by the executors.[1]

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10 July 1580. I John Cusson of Aystroppe, taylor, beinge sicke in body, etc. My body to be buryed in the paryshe church of Aystroppe. I geue unto the same church iij*s.* iiij*d.* To every poore house in Aystrope iiij*d.* To every cocher in Thorpe ij*d.* To every cocher in Bratelby ij*d.* I geue unto every one of my god children iiij*d.* To Colliton Haven vj*d.* To my brother Roger Cusson children, that is, to Elline Cusson vj*s.* viij*d.*, to Jane Cusson vj*s.* viij*d.* To Marye Cusson vj*s.* viij*d.*, Richard Cusson vj*s.* viij*d.*, William Cusson iij*s.* iiij*d.*, and Alexander Cusson xij*d.* I geue and bequeath unto William Audraye my servaunte iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* To William Atkinson my nevie iij*s.* iiij*d.* To Margret Atkinson my nyse iij*s.* iiij*d.* To Agnes Atkinson iij*s.* iiij*d.* I geue unto fower of my brother Alexander children equallye to

[1] Stow Wills, 1563-6, ff. 64, 64d. The testatrix was the widow of Nicholas Harrison (above, p. 167).

be devided amounge them vj*s.* viij*d.* Item unto Alexander Cusson my sonne l*li.* to be in the handes of Alexander Lusbye my brother, and to be put forthe to the best vse and profite of my sone till that he come to the full age of xxj yeares in consideracion to keape him at learninge; and yf it fortune that God do cale my sonne Alexander before he doth accomplyshe the full age aforesayd then xx*li.* to be payd to my wyffe Marye Cusson and the other xxx*li.* to be equallye devyded amonge all my brother and sister childer. I geue unto my sonne Alexander Cusson one blacke awmblinge colte. To my Mr iij children x*s.* equallye to be devided amonge them. I geue to Mr Parson xij[*d.*] To Thomas Anderton my vncle xij*d.* To my brother Roger Cusson vj*s.* viij*d.* The rest all of my goodes I geue vnto Marye Cusson my wyffe [whome [1]] I make my full executrixe of this my last will and testament. I make Alexander Lusbye [my [1]] brother my superviser and ouerseer, and for his paynes I geue vnto [him [1]] iij*s.* iiij*d.* Witnesses: John Dawson; Thomas Aystrope.

Proved at Lincoln, 12 August 1580, by the executrix.[2]

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1 October 1580. I Richarde Simpkinson of the paryshe of Aistrope, husbandman, beinge sicke in bodie. My bodye to be buried in the churche of Aistroppe. I geve to the sayd churche of Aistroppe iij*s.* iiij*d.* To euery poore cotcher in Thorpe ij*d.* I geve vnto Thomas Anderton iiij*d.*, and to euery other cotcher in Aistrop iiij*d.* I geve vnto fower of the porest in Brattelbye iiij*d.* a pese, and to euery other ij*d.* To iiij of the porest in Cambringham iiij*d.* a pese, and to euery other chotcher ij*d.* To iiij of the porest in Ingham iiij*d.* a pese, and to euery other cotcher ij*d.* I geve vnto Rob'te Grene one strike of barlye. To Mathewe Batman one strike of barlye. To James Tucke one strike of barlye. To Jane Cusson one pecke of barlye. I geve vnto the poore in the house of the greene in Thorpe iiij*d.* To Hewe Tomson and to George Bessebye ij*d.* a pece. To Will'm Drowrye iiij sheepe and one cowe. To Marye Drewrye the gretest panne but one, one brasse potte, iiij pewter dishes, one podenger, one couerlite, one mattrice, one payre of sheetes, one pillowbeare, and one quee.

[1] Illegible. [2] Stow Wills, 1580, ff. 2, 2d.

Vnto Will'm Smithe ij steares of ij yeares ould, and one yowe, and a quarter stricke of barley. To Richard Weste my servant xs. To Richard Simkinson my sonnes sonne iiij sheepe and one quye to be in the hands of Mr Alexander Amcottes to suche tyme as he shall come to xxj yers of age, and yf God doo call him before he dothe accomplishe the years abovesayde, then the saide sheepe and quye to be devidid amonge his sisters, that is, An Symkinson, Doritie Symkinson, and Marian Symkinson. To Joyes Symkinson my daughter one sacke of barley. To Alexander Stampe my brother one pecke off barley. To Richard Fitchit Robert Fitchit sonne one que of a yeare oulde. To Allison Fitchit one sheepe. To An Symkinson, Doritie Symkinson, and Marion Symkinson everion a sheepe. To Richard Symkinson my sones sonne one table of the benche, one chayre, and one hutche, this I would should remayne withe my wiffe Marion till he accomplishe the age of xxjti yeares. Item I geve vnto every one of my Mrs children, that is, to Mr Richard Amcottes vjs. viijd., to Allexander Amcottes vjs. viijd., and to Mrs Francis Amcottes vjs. viijd. The reste of my goods vnto Marion Symkinson my wife, whome I make my executrix. I make Robert Harrison and Robert Fitchit supervisours and oversears, and for theire paynes I geve vnto ether of them ijs. Wittnesses: Steven Luddington; Robert Harrison; Richard Warkinson; Warter Fleming; withe other moo.

Proved at Lincoln, 28 October 1580, by the executrix.[1]

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3 April, 1582. I Thomas Cokkson of Aistropp, laborer, sicke in bodie. My bodie to be buried in the churche yarde of Aistropp. To George Crowder of Aistropp yoman 10s. To every one of my god children 4d. To Alice Davie 4d. To Robert Johnsonn 4d. To Marie Cockson 10s. To Elizabeth Winsor one cheste in my vncles howse and all that is therein. The reste of my goodes to John Cockson, Robert Cockson my brother, Elizabeth Winsor, and Marie Cockson to be equally devided emongste them. I make William Cockson, my vncle, executor. Witnesses: George Crowder; Robert Johnsonn; and Will'm Cockson; with others moo.

Proved 6 April 1582.[2]

[1] Stow Wills, 1580, ff. 21, 21d. [2] *ibid.*, 1582-6, f. 6.

14 November 1583. I Simon Giles of Aestrope, laborer, sicke, etc. My bodye to be buried in the parishe churche yarde of Aistrope. In considerac'on that my wife Ellyn Giles shall see my children brought vp I geve vnto her my goodes moveable and vnmoveable, and I make her my sole executrix. These beinge witnesses: Stephan Luddington; Susanna Amcotes; with other moe.

Proved at Lincoln, 29 November 1583, by the executrix.[1]

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19 July 1586. I John Dixson in the paryshe of Aystrop, laboroure, sicke in bodye. My body to be buried in the churche yeard of Aystrop. Vnto Rychard Amcotes jentelman my best yowe and lame. Vnto Allexander Amcotes my Mr sone my best wether lame. Vnto Wyll'm Dawson my brother one doded yowe and lame. Vnto Eaylse Deare my sister my little branded cow. Vnto Rychard Deare my brother my best blew cote, my best fussen dublit, and my best hose. Vnto Eaylse Deare my sister my showes. Vnto Francis Wylkynson my doughter one coubbard, five puter dishes, the thyrd part of all the bordes in the house, and one blacke yowe. Vnto Dorcas Wylkenson my doughter five puter dyshes, and the rest of the bordes in the house, and my best chare in the house, and one little chest that I bought when I was married. Vnto my welbeloued wyfe An Dixson, and vnto Francis Wylkenson, and vnto Dorcas Wylkenson my doughters all the beddynge in the howse equallye to be devided amonge them. Vnto Henrye Wylkynson my sone one yowe that haulteth and a lame. The rest of my goodes vnto An Dixson my wyfe, whom I make my full executrix. I make Thomas Sharpe my supervisore and overseare, and for his paynes I geue vnto hym tow lodes of furres. These wytnesses: Stephan Luddington, rector; Henrye Leiche.

Proved at Lincoln, 6 October 1587, by the executrix.[2]

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2 December 1587. I Alexander Harrisone in the parish of Aystropp, husbandman, sicke in bodie but of a good perfite remembrance laude and praise be to almightye god do make and ordaine this my testament contayninge my last will

[1] *ibid.*, 1582-6, f. 131. [2] *ibid.*, 1587-90, f. 101.

in maner and forme followinge. First I bequeath my soule to almightye god my maker and redemer and my bodye to be buried in the church yarde of Aystropp, and wheras the church is indebted to me I clearely remitt it. Vnto Frauncis Harrisone, my doughter, ij coultes, a read and a dund, thre kyne with ther calves, colored a read goulden and a read white backe, and a young read cowe, tow steares, a read goulden and a browne flecte, three quies a browne rugded[1] and a read beld[2] and a blacke. I will that those horse and cattle shalbe kept vpon the farme as the rest of my wifes is vntill Maydaye. Vnto Francis my doughter one cubberd, ij chestes, iiijor of the bigest pewter dishes, and eight of the least sorte, the best panne, ij of the bigest brasse pottes, ij candlestickes, one salte, and one chafindishe and a spitt, my best fether bed, iij paire of hempen sheates, sixe feather boulsters, with coueringes to the same, one couerlit, two matterises and iiijor yardes of harden, ij chaires, one gallow-tree with hookes to the same, and hookes for the mantle, one bedstead, and ij plankes for tables. Vnto Alexander Lery my doughter sonne one coult foale that is of my litle mare. Vnto Richard West halfe a quarter of barley. I will that my doughter Francis porc'on shalbe deuided from the rest soone after my departure and to be in the handes of my brother John Harrisone vntill that she be maried, and so the cattle at Mayday. The rest of my goodes I give vnto Marrion Harrison my wife, whome I make my sole executrix ; and for the execution of this my will I make and ordaine Alexander Amcotes, esquire, my superuisor and ouerseer ; and for his paines I giue vnto him one graye amblinge horse, and I forgiue him *vli.* that he did owe vnto me for a cople of oxen. And for all other wiles legaceis and bequeathes I vtterlye revocke and adnull. Thes witnesses : Stephen Luddingtone, rector ; Roberte Duffeild ; John Harrison ; John Learye.

Proved at Lincoln, 13 January 1587-8, by the executrix.[3]

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17 April 1590, 32 Elizabeth. I Wyll'm Symkinsone of Thorpe in lea Fallowes, yeoman, sick in bodie. My body

[1] shaggy.
[2] i.e. bald=marked with white, especially in the face.
[3] Stow Wills, 1587-90, f. 107.

to be buryed within the churche of Aystrope. I geue vnto John Steuensone thelder xs. Vnto Elizabethe Steuenson wyef of the sayd John xs. and one brooked quie of ij yeares old. To John Steuensone the younger xs. I geue to Wyll'm Hill sonne of Barthilmew Hill xs. To Wyll'm Syllstone my sonne in lawe xs. To Francis Syllstone wyef of the sayd Will'm xs. and one lytle quie of one yeare old. Vnto Thomas Symkinsone my sonne one new wayne with a payre of yron bound wheeles, one new plowghe with cowlter and share for the same, one neipe yooke, and one swape yooke, bothe with tyers, one table, one saltinge trowghe, one bedd, a couerlett, a twylt, a blankett, a bolsterr, a pyllowe, a payre of sheetes, one cow called Mully, one sorreld nagg, and the some of xxxij*li.* in lawfull englishe money or money worthe. Item vnto Wyll'm Symkinsone my sonne my best wayne with yrone bound wheeles, one trusse bedd fornished accordinge to the discrecion of my wyef, and other ij beddes for seruantes at my wyef her discrecion lykewise, one table with a frame, one longe sattle, one longe forme, one chayre, one kneadinge trowghe with a cover, one leade, one mashefatt, one steapefatt, one heare clothe for the kilne, condicionally that my wyef shall haue the vse of the sayd kilne, steapefatt, and heareclothe when she standethe neede, one payre of malt quearnes, one lannd yron, one gallowe tree wythe hookes belonginge vnto yt, and one bauld cowlt of ij yeres old. Vnto every one of my godchildren iiij*d.* Vnto the aforesayd John Steuenson the elder one cowe the which alreadie he hathe. Vnto Agnes Symkinsone my welbeloued wyef one sorreld fyllye of three yeares old, one cowe called Brandy, my best bedsteade with the fetherbedd and other clothes belonginge to the same, and one trundle bedd, and one lytle table in the hall with a foorme standinge by yt. My will ys that my wyef shall have two partes of all my howshold gooddes not before bequeathed, and my sayd sonne Will'm the other third part. My will ys that my sayd sonne Will'm shall of his owne proper costes and chardges euery yeare duringe the lyef of my wyef fetche and bringe vnto her howse in Thorpe (yf she there inhabite and dwell) one loade of coles. My will ys that my sayd sonne Will'm shalbe heire of all my landes, and yf yt fortune that he dye withowt yssewe of his bodie lawfully begotten that then they to remayne vnto my sayd sonne Thomas

Symkinsone and to the yssew of his bodie begotten, and yf yt fortune the sayd Thomas to dye without yssewe of his bodie then to remayne vnto the next heire. The rest of my gooddes moveable and vnmoveable not before geauen and vnbequeathed I geave unto Agnes Symkinsone my wyef and the sayd Will'm Symkinsone my sonne, whom I make executors of this my last will and testament; and I make John Steuenson and Will'm Syllstone superuisors of the same. Wittnesses: Henry Leache; Walter Fleminge; and Hughe Thompsone.

Proved at Lincoln, 1 May 1590, by the executors.[1]

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24 January 1600-1. I Andrew Brewer alias Fleminge of Thorpe in the Fallowes and parishe of Aistropp, husbandman, sicke in bodye. My bodye to be buryed in the churchyeard of Aistropp. Vnto William my brother Xpofers sonne xs. Vnto Clement Locke and Walter Locke myne auntes sonnes to either of them vs. Vnto my sister Yates a redd belde quie of ij yeare ould. Vnto euery cottiger in Aistropp and Thorpe a pecke of barley to be deliuered before Christmas nexte after my death. Vnto Fraunces Batman and Susan her sister a strike of wheat betwixt them. Vnto Alexander my brother my best cloake. I giue vnto William Robson and Thomas Robson my wyues sonnes that xls. which my brother John Johnson oweth me, and vs. more to be paide by my executor to make theire partes even money, but my mynde is that myne executor shall not in anye wise be charged with the payment of that xls. Also vnto my vncle Henrye my best britches and dublet, and a bushell of barley. Vnto Richard my sonne and Alice my daughter to either of them xx*li.* to be paide when they come to the age of xxjtie yeares. Vnto my said sonne Richard over and besides his porc'on my gould ringe and a payre of quearnes to be likewise deliuered when he cometh to the said age of xxjtie yeares; and in the meane while both of them to be brought vpp by Jane my wife; but if it please God that shee marrye agayne, and that vppon her said mariage shee shall dislike to doe so, then my will is that shee doe deliver my said daughter with her porc'on to my vncle Bedford, and my said sonne Richard with his

[1] Stow Wills, 1587-90, ff. 291, 291d.

porc'on to my good frende Mr Missledine within one yeare after, to see them placed and brought vpp at theire discretion. I giue my two madens iiij*s.* betwixte them. Also vnto my two men ij*s.* viij*d.* betwixte them. The rest of my goods and chattells togeather with my lease, which I haue from my Lord Willowghbie, to Jane my wife, whome I make my sole executrix of this my last will and testament. I appoynte myne vncle Mr Bedford and Mr Missledine supravisors therof; and I giue to either of them for theire paynes therein vs. In the presence of: Amos Bedford; William Simpkinson; Henrye Fleminge; and John Thompson; with other moe.

Proved at Lincoln, 12 February 1600-1, by the executrix.[1]

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28 May 1609. I Thomas Readhead of Thorpe Lefallowes in the parishe of Aistropp, laborer, beinge sicke in bodie, etc. My bodie to be buried in the parishe church or churchyeard of Aistropp. To my parishe church of Aistropp xij*d.* I giue to Sir Richard Amcottes, my landlord, knight, xs. I giue to my sonne Richard Readhead xlvj*s.* viij*d.* To my sonne Roberte Readhead xl*s.* to preferre him to a prentise, and xlvj*s.* viij*d.* more for his porc'on. To my daughter Anne Readhead v*li.* in monye, two ioynde chistes, one payre of linne sheetes, one pare of harden sheetes, one towell, one pillowbeare, tow pewter dublers, and one coueringe which was her mothers. To my daughter Marie v*li.* in monye also, and one ioynde chiste, one read chiste, one paire of linne sheetes, one pare of harden sheetes, one towell, one pillowbeare, two pewter doublers which was her mothers, and one new coueringe, the bedstead which I lye on, and one matrise. To my daughter Anne one trusse bedstead in the chamber, and one matrisse. My will is that they shall haue their porc'ons payde them at the age of xxj yeares or at the daye of their marriage, which shall first come: and if it happen that anye of these my children doe depart this life before they shall accomplishe the age or time aforesaid, my will is that his parte or her parte soe deceased shall remayne to the other then survivinge. My will is that if my wife and my daughter Marie cannot accord and liue contentedly together, then my will is that

[1] *ibid.*, 1599-1602, ff. 138, 138d. The testator was buried 27 January 1600-1.

my brother Thomas Smithe shall haue her and her porc'on in govermente till she accomplishe the age or time aforesaid. To my sonne William Readhead and to my daughter Alice Readhead to either of them vj*li.* to be payed them at the age or time aforesaid. I giue to euerye one of my children aforesaid iij*s.* iiij*d.* to buye euerye one of them a ewe lambe. The residewe of my goodes I give vnto Katherine my wife, whom I make executrix. I appoint my vncle Andrew Robinson to be my supervisor, and I giue him for his paines iij*s.* iiij*d.* Those beinge witnesses: John Blyth; Andrew Robinson; Alexander Cusson; Thomas Smithe.

Proved at Lincoln, 24 June 1609, by the executrix.[1]

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23 October 1609. I Robert Store of Thorpe Le Fallowes in the parrishe of Aysthorpe, husbandman, beinge sicke in bodye. My bodie to be buried in the parrishe churche or churche yarde of Aysthorpe. I giue to my parrishe church ij*s.* To my brother Ritchard Store xl*s.* in money, one browne mayre and a folle which was someride at Harbye, one lande of barley in Bownebeckes lyeinge nexte ye gate. To Elsabethe Willye the daughter of Elsabethe my wife v*li.* at the age of xxj yeares, or at the daye of her marrage, which firste shall come. To William Willye the sonne of Elsabethe my wife one cupple of foure yeare ould steares. I giue to Marye Lune daughter to William Lune xx*s.* at the age of xxj yeares, or at the daye of her marrage, which firste shall happen. I giue to Johney Lamminge my sister v*s.* To Roberte Lamminge my kinesman x*s.* To Elsabethe Lamminge the daughter of Robert Lamminge v*s.* to be payde at the age of xxj yeares, or at the daye of her marrage, which shall firste come. I giue to Jhon Willy late my servante x*s.* To Anne Gyersewell my mayde xx*s.* To Jane Thomson v*s.* To Steuen Smythe and John Dawbney my men, ether of them v*s.* All the residue of my goodes I give vnto Elisabethe my wife whome I make holle and solle executrixe of this my laste will and testmente, and I appoynte John Blyethe my svpervisor of the same. Those beinge witnesses: John Yates; Andrew Robinson; Clemat Thomson; and Henrye Drewrye.

Proved at Lincoln, 3 November 1609, by the executrix.[2]

[1] Stow Wills, 1609, ff. 21-2. The testator was buried 29 May 1609.
[2] *ibid.*, 1609, f. 54. The testator was buried 25 November [*sic*] 1609.

In the name of God, amen. Thomas Doge of Aystropp, being veari sick of bodie butt of perfect mynd and memory, made his last will nuncupative on the 16 Ja[nuary[1]] in manner and forme following Inprimis he gaue to hys wiffe half hys goods what so euer and made her his executrix, and the third part of hys goods he g[ave[1]] to Troath hys daughter. In ye presence of Thomas rector of Aistropp and of Mari his wiffe. Witnesses : Thomas Youle ; Mary Youle her + mark.

Proved 23 February 1615–16.[2]

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11 June 1619, 15 James I. I Edward Harnesse of Aistropp, labourer, being sicke in body, etc. My body to be buried at the discretion of myne executrix. Vnto ech of my children, that is to say, to William, Elizabeth, Jane, Katherine, and Frauncis Harnesse, to euery one of them fortie shillinges to be payd when they shall be of the age of xxjtie yeares. The reste of my goodes and cattells I give vnto Allice Harnesse my wife, whom I make my sole executrixe of this my laste will and testament, and I desire Roger Cozen my neighbour to see this will be performed. As for all other legacies and bequeathes I vtterly revoke and disanull. These being wittnesses : Giles Smith ; Henry Luddington ; Adam Whinton his + marke.

Proved at Lincoln, 9 July 1619, by the executrix.[3]

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20 April 1620. I William Greetam of Aistrop, labourer, being sicke in body, etc. My body to be buried in the church yard of Aistrop. Vnto my sonne Wylliam one redde cowe, and a blacke mare with foale, and one lynnen sheete, provided that he paye vnto Alexander Smyth xx*s*. Vnto Wylliam Symkinson of Thorpe iiij*s*. Item I giue to Alexander my sonne xij*d*. Vnto my sonnes Robert and Rychard xij*d*. apiece. Vnto my three yonger sonnes Thomas, John, and Christopher, eche of them x*s*. to be payde at twelve yeares of theyre age. I giue vnto Margaret my daughter the longe table with the frame standing in my outward rome and one great panne, and one

[1] Torn away.

[2] Stow Wills, 1616-20, f. 163. The testator was buried 28 January 1615. (Bishop's Transcript).

[3] *ibid.*, 1619, f. 77. The testator was buried 20 June 1619.

blewe wrought pillowe. The residue of my goodes I give vnto Francis my wyfe, whome I make sole executrix. [Signed] William Greetam his + marke. In the presence of Vincent Desney ; Isabell Whinton ; Brydget Clayton.

Proved at Lincoln, 19 May 1620, by the executrix.[1]

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28 October 1626. I Thomas Hall of Thorp in Le Fallowes, yeoman, being weake of body, etc. My body to bee buried in the parish church or church yard of Aistroup, and my worldlie goods and chattells I thus dispose. Inprimis I give and bequeath to my sonne Robert one hundred and fortie pounde, two waines with shodd wheeles, one paire of two yeare old steeres, one dunde coult, one roande mare, one two yeare old filly, two plows with all necessary furniture thereto belonging, one bed with all furniture thereunto belonging. Item to my sonne Richard sixescore pounds to be paid in money, goods, and chattels at the age of xxj yeares. To my brother William Hall the some of x*li.* due to bee paid by him to mee, which some I will that it bee divided betweene him selfe his wife and fower children, namely Troth, Mary, Katheren, and Elizabeth. I give to my brother in lawe William Stowe and his wife Doritie xx*s.*; and to the vj children of William Stowe aforesaid xxx*s.* to bee equalie devided amongst them. To Richard Blansher my manservant and Jane Jolands one quie called by the name of Blanchere quie. To Anne Russell one ewe hogge. To Elizabeth Odling 2*s.* To Anne and Elizabeth West each of them 5*s.* To William Amcottes esquier, my landlord 40*s.* I give to Samuel Smith, clarke, 10*s.* To John Yaites the elder iij*s.* iiij*d.* To William Gray iij*s.* iiij*d.* The rest of my goodes and chattells I give to Ann my wife, whom I make full executrix. [Signed] Thomas Hall his + mark. In presence of Samuel Smith ; John Yaites ; William Graye.

Proved at London, 26 June 1627, by the executrix.[2]

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24 February 1630. I William Simpkinson the elder, of Thorpe in le Fallowes, yeoman, being of good and perfect

[1] Stow Wills, 1620, f. 105. The testator was buried 23 April 1620.
[2] P.C.C., 66 Skynner. The testator was buried 4 December 1626.

memory praysed bee God, yet beeing warned by old age and bodily weakenes too set my house in order, do make this my last will and testament. My body to bee buried in the churche or the churche yard of Aistroppe. I giue too my daughter Troth vs., and too eache of h[er[1]] children, viz., Nathaniell and John vs. To eache of the three children of my daughter Anne dec[eased[1]] viz., Robert Harrison, William Harrison, and Henry Harrison [eache[1]] of them vs. Item I giue too my daughter Jane [Hall[1]], and too eache of her twoe children, (vz) Thomas Hall and Joh[n to[1]] eache of them vs. Item I giue too my daughter [Mary[1]] thirty poundes to bee paid within sixe monethes [after[1]] it shalbe lawefully demaunded. Item I giue too my daughters Elizabeth and Deborah and my son John, thirty poundes each at the age of 21 yeares. Yf either or any of my foresaid children, vz Mary, Elizabeth, Deborah, or John doe dy before they come to the age when their portions are due, then the porc'ons of the deceased shall remayne too bee divided betweene the survivors. Too Samuell Smyth, clarke, vs. Too eache of my servauntes, vz Richard Murre, George Ostler, and Elizabeth West, eache of them xij*d*. I giue too eache of my godchildre iiij*d*. The rest of my goodes too my son William, who I make the whole executor of this my last will. I ordayne my twoe sons in lawe Robert Harrison and Robert Hal the supervisers of this my last will, and I give too eache of them vs. for their paines. I also will that my foresaid son William shalbe the full and so[le] heire of all those landes and tenementes that I dy possessed of, and that my landes and tenementes descend from him too the heires of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of an heire, I will and ordaine that my landes desende too my son John and his heires lawefully begotten. [Signed] Will'm Simkinson. Witnesses: Samuell Smyth; Robert Hall; Will: Robinson.

Proved at Lincoln, 24 February 1631-2, by the executor.[2]

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2 July 1634. I James Cawuerd of Thorpe in the Fallowes in the parish of Astrop, laborer, beinge sicke in bodye,

[1] The edge of the will is torn away.

[2] Stow Wills 1627-31, ff. 207, 207d. The testator was buried 27 January 1631-2.

etc. My bodye to bee buryed in the churchyard of the parish of Aystrop. Vnto my brother Richard one cowe, one chiste, one couerlie, one blankett, one line sheete, and a paire of hempen sheets, and a pewter dish, and a litle panne, which things my mother shall haue the vse of duringe her life. Vnto my sister Issabell one sute of apparell, one chest, and forty shillings in money to bee paid vnto her att Mayday next. Vnto my sister Cockson twenty shillings in money or other needfull thinges to bee paid vnto her the 28 day of March next. Vnto Pecke my supposed wife[1] fowrty shillings to bee payd vnto her within three monthes after my death. The rest of my goods I give to my brother Richard whome I make my whole and full executor. Wittness: William Robinson : Christopher Calvard.

Proved at Lincoln, 11 July 1634.[2]

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13 February 1636-7. I John Broughton of Thorppe in lea Fallowes, laborer, being sick of bodie, etc. My bodie to be buried in the church yeard of Aistropp. Vnto my daughter Marye two pounds in monie, and one bedestead, one couering, one cwelt, a pare of blankets, two pare of line shets, and one pare of hempene, and three line pilla beares, two towels, one brase potte, and one panne, and three puter doblers, and one swarm of bees if they do well, and one chest. Vnto my daughter Prissilay fortie shillings, two pare of line sheets, one pare of hempen, one couering, one pare of blankets, three pilla bears, two towels, three puter doblers, one pote and one pane. Thes to be giuen the said Mari and Prisila at the day of therr marages, and if ether of them shall hapen to di before they be maried, then to go to the other. Vnto my kinsman John Wilkinson the son of James Wilkinson xij*d*. The rest of my goods I giue vnto Elizabeth my wif, whom I make executor. John Broughton his + marke. Witnesses : William Robinson ; Robert Hall.

Proved at Lincoln, 10 March 1636-7.[3]

[1] 'Dorothea uxor Jacobi Calvard labourer sepulta fuit decimo septimo die Augusti,' 1632 (Parish Register). It does not appear who 'Pecke' was.

[2] Stow Wills 1634-5, f. 285. The testator was buried 5 July 1634.

[3] *ibid.*, 1636-8, f. 31. The testator was buried 24 February 1636-7.

30 June 1661. I Willilliam [*sic*] West of Thorpe in lee Fallowe in the parish of Aistroppe, labourer, sicke in bodie. My bodie to be buried in the church yarde of Aistrope. Unto my sunne Willyam West £10 to be paied unto him att the age of one and twentie yeares. And the childe that my wife is with all I giue and bequeath, if it please God that it liue, sixe pounds to bee paied at the age of one and twentie yeares. To Willyam Hamman my kinsman halfe a crowne. To Elesabeth Hamen my kinswoman halfe a crowne. To Steuen West twelue pence. To Marie West twelue pence. To Joan West the yunger twelve pence. All the rest of my goods unto Margret West my wife, whome I make whole and sole executore. William West his + marke. Witnesses: Willyam Darbye his + marke; John Gray.

Proved at Lincoln, 27 September 1661.[1]

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18 September 1665. I William Simkinson of Thorpe in the Fallowes, in parish of Aistho . . . , yeaman, weake in bodie, etc. Vnto my sonn in law Thomas Clay £8, and to my daughter Rebecka his wife £1, and to my grand childe John Clay 10*s*. Vnto my sonn William Simkinson £35 at 24 years of age. Vnto my son Dauid Simkinson £35 at 24 years of age. Vnto my daughter Elizabeth Simkinson £40, to be payd one whole yeare next after my decease. Vnto my said daughter Elizabeth one of the best fether beds, one covering, 3 blankets which hath her name sett in them, one pare of hollen sheits, one pare of linn sheits, one pare of hempen sheits, four pillow covers, and two of the best pewter dishis. Vnto my daughter Mary Simkinson £35, at 24 years of age; also one covering for a bed, one pare blankets, two pare of linn sheits, one pare of hempen, thre pillow covers. Vnto my sister Dixson 5*s*. Vnto my man John Witt 1*s*. 6*d*. Vnto Mary Witt 1*s*. And I doe intreate my brother Hall and my kinsman John Hall to be supervisers for my children, and for theire paines I giue vnto them 2*s*. a peice. Vnto my freind Thomas Carlill 2*s*. The rest of my goods I give vnto my son Thomas Simkinson, whome I make my heire and sole executour of this my last will. It is my will and plesure that if my son Thomas Simkinson die before my son William

[1] *ibid.*, 1660-3, f. 817.

Simkinson portion be due to be paid, and my son William come to be possessed as sole heire of my land, then the aforesaid portion of my son Williams to be equally diuided amongst the rest of my children that be liueing. And I doe by these presentes make voyd and frustrate all former wills and testamentes whatsoever, and doe ratifie and confirme this my last will and testamentt. [Signed] Will'm Simkinson. Witnesses: Robert Hall; Tho Carnill; John Hall.

Proved at Lincoln, 15 December 1665, by the executor.[1]

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16 April 1673. I Robert Yorke of Aistrop, laborer, being sicke and weake of body. My bodye to the grounde from whence it came. Vnto my daughter Sara three poand. Vnto my daughter Elizabeth Pinchebeck ten shillinges. Vnto my daughter Prissilla sixe poand. All the rest of my goods unto my deare wife, whom I make my sole exsecator. Robert Yorke his + marke. Witness: Tho. Parkinson.

Proved at Lincoln 11 July 1673, by the executrix.[2]

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26 September 1682. I Richard Cod of Thorpe in le Fallow[es], parrish of Aistropp, yeoman, being sick in body, etc. My body to be buried in the church yard of Aistrop. To my daughter Elizabeth Cod £640. To Richard Eastland my nephew and his sonne twenty shillings apiece. To my son in lawe, Willyam Townson 3*s.* 4*d.* To Robert Townson my sonne in law and his sonne 3*s.* 4*d.* apiece. To Thomas Townson my sonne in lawe 3*s.* 4*d.* To Thomas Tindal my sonne in lawe 3*s.* 4*d.* To John Vnnin senior 5*s.* To John Vnnin iunior 6*s.* 8*d.* To Mary Vnnin 3*s.* 4*d.* To Dauid Robinson my sonne in lawe 10*s.* To his daughter Sarah Robinson 10*s.* To Thomas Hodgson sone of Charles Hodgson 10*s.* To my wife Sarah Cod, whome I make sole executrixe, all my goods within doers and without; alsoe I giue her my land at Bransby her life, and then to returne to my daughter Elizabeth Cod; and if my wife refuse to stand executryxe my minde is that my daughter Elizabeth Cod shall enter of all

[1] Stow Wills 1664-5, ff. 204-5. The testator was buried 21 November 1665.

[2] *ibid.*, 1672-4, f. 300. The testator's burial is not recorded in the parish register.

my goods and moneys and stand executrixe. Moreover if my daughter Elizabeth dye after her . . . . [1] without issue within six months after her decease, my will is that my nephew Richard Eastland and my sonne in lawe David Robinson shall haue each of them fowre score pownds ready returned backe againe ; and John Vnnin I giue to him vpon same account the younger twenty pownds. Concerning Richard and Dauid this is my will. The + marke of Richard Cod. In the presence of Tho : Simpkinson ; John Quipp ; Will : Simpkinson.

Proved at Lincoln, 3 October 1682, by the executrix named in the will.[2]

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11 January 1683-4, 35 Charles II. I Thomas Simpkinson of Thorpe in le Fallowes, weake of body, etc. My body I comitt to the earth. Vnto my sonne William Simpkinson £400 to be paid for his vse into the hands of my brother George Rayner of Ganesburgh, who is desired to putt the same forth at interest for the use and benefitt of my said sonne, and soe to continew the same vntill he shall attaine to the age of 21 yeares ; my said brother shall have the tuic'on and guardianshipp of my said sonne and his estate (vntill he shall attaine 21 yeares). Vnto my sonne Thomas Simpkinson £100 to be paid for his vse into the hands of my brother Thomas Johnson of Bransby, who is lykewise desired to putt and continew the same forth at interest for the benefitt of the said Thomas vntill he shall attaine 21 yeares ; and my said brother Thomas Johnson shall have the tuic'on and guardianshipp of the said Thomas and his estate vntill he shall attaine 21 yeares. And if ether of my said sonnes happen to dye before they attaine to the age of 21 yeares, the estate of him soe dying shall redound to the survivour. And if it happen that both my said sonnes shall depart this naturall life before they shall attaine 21 yeares, their severall estates shall redound and come to the eldest sonne of my brother William Simpkinson then liveing ; yet neverthelesse

[1] There have been corrections of the text, and the meaning is obscure.

[2] *ibid.*, 1681-3, f. 166. The testator was buried 30 September 1682.

if it happen that my deare wife be now with chyld, and the said chyld be then liveing, it shall have the estates of my two sonnes ; but if both my sonnes and the said chyld which my wife shalbe now withall shall all of them dye before theire respective ages of 21 yeares, then my will and mind is that the eldest sonne of my said brother William Simpkinson then liveing shall have estates of my two sonnes and other chyld. Vnto my aforesaid brother George Rayner £10, and to my aforesaid brother Thomas Johnson £5. I desire that my sonne William may be bred up an attorney at law or some other calling, as shalbe thought most fitt by my brother Rayner ; and that my sonne Thomas may be brought vpp in the trade of a baker or butcher or in such other calling as my said brother Johnson shall thinke fitt. The rest of my goodes I give vnto Dorothy my deare wife, whome I doe make sole executrix. [Signed] Tho. Simpkinson. In the presence of : Thomas Troloue ; John Troloue ; Edward Courok.

Proved at Lincoln, 1 February 1683-4, by the executrix.[1]

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28 February 1695-6. I Robert Toyne of Thorpe in the Fallows in the parrish of Aystrop, farmar, being weake in body, etc. I giue and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, etc. My body to bee buried decently at the discretion of my executer in the parrish church yard of Aystrope. Unto my sone Philip Toyne £60 to be pade by my executour into the hands of John Jeckels of Ryland ; and if my sone should dye before he doth acomplish 21 years of age, my will is that half of what remaines of the said £60 shal be giuen to John Bry of Netlam the sone of Sarah Bry. The rest shal be equally deuided amongst John Jeckles three daughtars, namely Elin Jeckles, Mary Jeckles, Ann Jeckles. Unto the pore of the Assemly of baptised at William Dales, fiue shillings distributed by the discretion of Richard Sharp. Unto the pore of the Assemly at Joseph Andertuns at Wiletun fiue shillings to be distributed by the discretion of Isaac Crane. Unto my saruant Cathorine Tompson two shillings sixpenc. I make my nephew Franciss Toyne of

[1] Stow Wills 1681-3, f. 333.

Willingham sole executor of all my goods and chattles. Further my will is that my nephew John Toyne shal be brought up by my executor at his discretion. In the presence of Dauid Watson his + marke ; Thomas Fox ; John Troloue.

Further my will is that my said sone Philip Toyne shal go to John Jeckles immediately after my deceas to be brought up at his discretion. I giue my sone Philip Toyne all my bookes.

Proved at Lincoln, 9 March 1696-7, by the executor.[1]

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23 April 1698. I John Blackbourn of Thorp in the Fallows, farmer, sick, etc. Unto my onely son Robert £15, to be paid when 15 years of age unto Robert Dawbnay and James Blackbourn his chosen guardians by me his father for the said Robert proper use, and also one great bible, one chest ; and also that he be maintained and brought up with learning till 15 years of age at the executrix proper cost and charge, and then to have £5 more to put in a trade by the aforesaid guardians. Vnto my onely daughter Susannah £15, to be paid when 18 years of age unto the said Robert Dawbnay and James Blackbourn her appointed guardians for her proper use. I appoint Elizabeth my wife sole executrix. John Blackbourn his + mark and seal. In the presence of : Joseph Quipp ; Will : Quipp ; Thomas Green his + mark.

Proved at Lincoln, 20 May 1698, by the executrix.[2]

[1] *ibid.*, 1694-9, f. 230. The testator was buried 4 October 1696.
[2] *ibid.*, 1698, f. 10. The testator was buried 1 May 1698.

## APPENDIX I

### The Murder of William Storr

The following narrative is taken from a tract, printed about 1613, and entitled *Three Bloodie Murders,*[1] the first of which is that of William Storr, rector of Aisthorpe (above, pp. 125-6), by Francis Cartwright at Market Rasen. The title page is reproduced opposite page 126 above. The murder was committed in September -—— 1602.

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Not long since, there happened some controversey between the Lords and the rest of the Inhabitants of *Market Raisin* in the Countie of Lincolne, concerning the Commons and Libertie in the Towne-fieldes; and the matter being mooued by one of them in the Church immediately after Evening prayer on a Sabbaoth day, divers hot intemperate speaches passed among them; Whereupon their Minister, whose name was *M. Storre,* much disliking so indiscreete a course, willed them to haue respect both to the time, and place where they were: And further aduised, seeing the cause in hand concerned a multitude, (amongst whom some of the least gouernment, would always be the readiest to speake,) that they would therefore make choyce of two or three of the fittest, and most substantiall men, to answere, and undertake for all the rest. This motion seemed to please them well, and therevpon they intreated him, that he would first, as a man indifferent, speake what he thought concerning the cause. But he, not willing to intermeddle in that matter, twise or thrise denied their request; and the rather, for that there was present one *Francis Cartwright,* a young man of an vnbridled humour, the only Sonne and Heire to one of the same Lordes of the Towne, betwixt whom and himselfe, there was growne no small unkindnesse. Yet in the end, being pressed therevnto by their importunitie, with the consent of both parties, he delivered his opinion, vseing therein such discretion and reasons to confirme the same, that they could not directly except against him. Notwithstanding,

[1] The tract is in the British Museum Library, 6495. a. 63.

seeing him incline more to the right of the Free-holders and the rest of the Commons, then to favour their intended purpose, they seemed to bislike [*sic*] his speaches, and to cavill at the same.

Young *Cartwright* standing by, not able any longer to containe himselfe, tooke occasion herevpon to breake foorthe abruptly into these words: *The Priest deserueth a good Fee, he speaketh so like a Lawyer. Maister Storre* having often aforetime had experience of his hotte stomacke, and hastinesse as well towards others as himselfe, thought it best to reply little against him for that present. But the other respecting neither the time, nor place, nor yet the dutifull regard hee should have had to his Fathers presence, vttered many moe such base and odious tearmes, that for modestie sake, I forebeare to rehearse them. The next morning as Maistre *Storre*, and some others of his neighbours were talking with the elder *Cartwright* about these his sonnes abuses, he came unto them where they were, interrupting their conference, and fell into the like outragious raylings as he vsed the night before.

The ministre seeing this second incursion more violent then the former, replyed to some of his wordes, returning them backe againe, as more properly to be applyed to himselfe.

This reply he tooke in such high disgrace, that had not his Father hindred it, hee had there presently with his Dagger effected some part of that mischiefe, which afterwarde hee put in practise: But beeing not suffered so to doe, he departed from them into the open Market place, and there proclaymed, *That* Storre *was a scuruie, lowsie, paltrie Priest: that whosoeuer said hee was his friend, or spake in his cause, was a Rogue and a Rascall: that hee would* (*but for the Law*) *cut his Throat, teare out his Heart, and hang his Quarters on the may-pole.*

These speeches, and many moe of the like qualitie, being dayly giuen out, occasioned *M. Storre* to thinke it now high time to prouide for his owne safetie; and therefore hee went to some Justices neere adioyning, acquainted them with these proceedinges, and desired *Good-behauiour* against the sayd *Cartwright*. But they doubting whether they might graunt the same in this case, or not, offered him for his present safegard, *The Peace*, and the other at the next quarter Sessions, if occasion so required.

Hee not resolued what were best to be done, whether to accept of this offer, or to complaine himselfe before the High Commissioners; came home, and the next Saboath tooke his text out of *Isaah Chap.* 1, *verse* 9, in these words, *Except the Lord of Hostes had reserved vnto vs, euen a small remnant, we had been as Sodome, and like vnto Gomarah.* The which wordes, by the generall report euen of his enemies that heard him, he handled very learnedly, and deliuered out of the same, many poyntes of necessary doctrine; vsing euer among, sundry louing exhortations, now and then also as occasion serued, inserting some sharpe and nipping reprehentions.

Young Cartwright seemed to note it diligently with his pen: but as the stomacke filled with raw humors, corrupteth all good nourishment that commeth therein; so this mans minde fraught with rancor and malice, wrested all thinges he heard, into the worst sense, as purposely spoken against him; and after that, more and more thirsted for reuenge.

About a weeke after, he espyed *M. Storre* walking about eight of the clocke in the morning alone, by the south side of the Towne in his cloake, went to a Cutlers shop, and tooke out of the same a short Sword, formerly prouided, and made very sharpe for that purpose, and presently ouertooke him. The other hearing one at his heels, looked backe, and saw him drawing his sword as he came; noting also by the palenesse of his visage, how mightely he was incented to mischiefe; and seeing no meanes either to escape or to defende himselfe, was greatly agast, and purposed to vse some speeches (if it were possible) somewhat to asswage his passions.

But *Cartwright* being double armed, both with Force, and Furie, would abide no parly, but presently at the first blow, cutte his left legge almost off; and then making at his Head, *M. Storre* casting vp his Armes to defende it, (for other weapon had he none,) hee gaue him two mortall woundes on the forepart thereof thorowe the Braine-pan, cutt off three of his Fingers, and gaue him other two grieuous woundes on the outside of either arme between the elbow and the Hand; the one in the middest of the arme, and the other more then halfe in sunder, deuiding the maine Bone two ynches one part from another.

Thus massecred, hee fell backward into a Puddle of

water, and striving to recouer himselfe, the splinter-bone of his Legge half cut thorow afore, knapt in two, and his Heele doubled backe to the Calfe of his Legge.

*Cartwright* not yet satisfied with the Blood he had already gotten, continued his rage still more fiercely vpon him, and gaue him another gash on the outside of the right thigh to the very bone : And againe on the left knee, his Legge being bended as he lay, he cut him the fashion and compasse of an Horse-shoe, battering in pieces the Whirle-bone, and the nether part of the Thigh-bone, that it was most grieuous euen to behold. Some smaller woundes he had, and sundry other blows which came not to his skinne; as appeared by the mangling of his apparell.

A mayde cumming that way by occasion of businesse, cryed out; wherevpon hee fledde, and many of the Neighbours came presently to the place, and beholding this woefull spectacle, their minister thus wallowing in the myre, and his blood so extreamely gushing out, ranne some of them into the Towne with such a confused noyse, and outcry of murther, that others hearing it, supposed there had beene fire; and went with all speed to towle the Belles. Thus was all sodainely in an vprore, yet few or none could tell what the matter was. The rest of more discretion, tooke up the wounded man, carryed him to the next house, where one of the Constables dwelt, and made very good and speedie meanes to binde vp his Woundes, and to stanch his blood.

Against the next day, was prouided a Bone-setter, and three or foure of the best Chyrurgions thereabout; who when they came to dresse him, were of opinion, that if hee died not at the opening of his woundes, and forcing togither of his Bones, he would at the least be very subject to often sounding.[1] Yet hee beyonde all their expectation, indured all extreamities (which necessitie in that case imposed on him to abide,) for three howres space at the least, and never fainted, nor changed colour : The which thing induced them to alter their minde, and to hope, (as it were) past all hope, that he would escape it. But the deadly blowes had so perished his Braines, and let out so great a quantity of his Bloode in other partes of his body, that it was not possible hee should recouer : so that after hee had languished in very

[1] *query for* swooning.

great paine from Monday morning till the next Sunday after midnight; (which was at the change of the moone,) he ended his Life.

The time that hee thus continued, hee spent much to the profite of himself, and to no lesse comfort of those that came to visit him: for besides many diuine meditations hee dayly vttered, and thankes to God for his so mercifull a visitation, in giving him both such time, and memorie to prepare himselfe: hee also heartily forgaue, and continually prayed for his greatest and deadliest Enemie, whom hee esteemed now, in worse state and more miserable, then himselfe.

Now to leaue the dead man (as no doubt hee is) with the Lord: it is not amisse briefly to declare by what meanes the offendour escaped.

Presentlie after he had committed this crueltie, he hasted home to his Fathers house, on the backe-side; and the trueth of his fact being now knowne, many that were already assembled, and knew not at the first about what matter, came to apprehende the Fellou. But his Father, fearing leaste in that desperate heate, hee should do some more mischiefe, did what he could to pacifie the tumult, vntil the Constable came, and then deliuered him. They sending for three or foure of such as they thought best, which had some of them seene the Woundes as well as one of the Constables himselfe had done, carryed him to a Justice: where either for lacke of their due information of the trueth, or by the corrupt, and fauourable affection of the Magistrate, or both, there was a very slender bayle taken, and the malefactor by this flight sent away.

Presently after this escape, the manner of this murther being so barbarous, and cumming to the eares of the late L. Archb. of *Canterburie*, and of some other of the Priuie Councell, a Pursuiuant or Messenger was by them directed foorth for the Justice that thus had bayled him: who not willing to make his appearance before their Honours, obtained by great and speciall meanes; and the rather, because of his age and impotencie (being not able to trauell) to haue the hearing of the cause referred to the Judges of that circuit, at their next Assyses. In the meane time, (as still he remayneth) hee was put out of Commission; and the Constable

also in whose house *M. Storre* died, was bound ouer to answere for his contempt.

When the Assyses should have been kept, upon some occasion, it was put off halfe a yeare: before which time, *Cartwrights* friendes (hee himselfe remayning one while in *Fraunce*, and an other while in the *Low-Countries*) laboured by corrupt dealing, and wrong information, to some about his maiestie, to purchase his Pardone; and in the end, notwithstanding the foulnesse of the cause, obtained the same, and sent for him ouer againe into England.

The course of Justice (contrary to all expectations) thus being crossed, the poore widdow, though both her selfe and her fiue small children depended onely on such charitable reliefe, as it pleased God to mooue others to bestow upon them, was driuen with all speed, in the most dangerous time of sicknesse, to trauell to *London*, and there in her owne person (for none other might doe it) to sue foorth her Appeale.

Hereupon he durst neuer shew himselfe openly, but lurked in secret among his Friendes, hoping that either the Widdow might be compounded withall, or els to finde some errour in her proceedinges, to ouerthrow her Appeale. But when he could no way preuayle, either with the large offers dayly made to her for agreement, nor his counsaile finde any erronious proceeding, that might hold Plea in Law to stoppe her suite; hee fledde the seconde time, and (as it is thought) remayneth beyonde the Seas, where hee was before.

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A note 'to the Reader' states that because 'some of *Cartwrights* fauorites wanting colour to excuse altogether the foulenesse of his fact,' and for other reasons, 'heere be annexed the testimonie (as it were) of foure substanciall Iuries, which speake of their credite what they knew concerning the man.' These testimonies are given by (1) twenty-four of Storre's parishioners, (2) seven knights and five esquires, (3) preachers, twelve of whom are doctors or bachelors of divinity, and (4) members of the university of Oxford.

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INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF WILLIAM STORR

A true and perfecte Inventorie of all the goodes and cattels of William Storr of Easte Rasine, clarke,

disceased, prased by John Cater, Thomas Harwicke, John Marshell, and William Hansley, the ixth day of September in anno domini 1602.

| | *li.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inprimis his bookes apparrill and purse | vj | | |
| Item in the haule one standinge bedd with ordinary furniture | | xxv | |
| Item one chiste, three chayres, a longe saddle, fower buffitt stooles, a table with a carpitt, and a forme | | xiij | iiij |
| Item xviij peces of puter and xij sawcers, three candlestickes, three flower pottes, one puter bowle, and a chamber pott, with a salte. | | xij | |
| Item three brasse pottes, a laver, a brasse possnet, two pannes, a drepinge pane, a fryinge pann, and a little morter | | xiij | iiij |
| Item an ould cubbert | | iij | |
| Item in the kitchin one planke, gallowe hokes, cobyrons, three spittes, one tubb, and five buffitt stooles | | vj | viij |
| Item in the parlor one trundle bedd with the furniture | | x | |
| Item one chest, three paire of lynninge sheetes, three pillowbeares, two table clothes of diber [diaper] and three of linninge | | xxiij | |
| Item three paire of harden sheetes | | v | |
| Item one servantes bedd | | ij | vj |
| Item one kimnell, a cherne, and a stande | | ij | |
| Item fower cussions | | ij | |
| Item one cowe and a horse | | xl | |
| Item one leedinge of hey | | vj | |
| Item one pece of oken wood | | ij | |
| Item one stock of bees | | | xij |
| Item plankes and pales in the stable | | | xij |
| Item certane clothe at Frankelandes | | xxiiij | |

Summa totalis xiiij *li.* vij *s.* x *d.*

| | *li* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debtes which the deceased dyd owe at his deathe | | | |
| Inprimis to Mrs Rachell Sheperd of Collingham by bond apperinge | xx | | |
| Item to Mr Richard Amcottes, esquire, vppon a bonde to be paid at mayday nexte which I borrowed to furnishe my jorney latly to London | x | | |
| Item to Mr John Pridgeon of Lincoln vpon a bonnde dew at next Sanct . . . tyde, Michaell Jesopp beinge bounde for it the somme of | iij | ix | |
| Item I owe to my cosine Storr of Torxey dew alredie vppon a bonde the some of | | xxv | |
| Item to Wm Symkinson of Thorpe in the fallowes alreddie dew the some of | | xx | |
| Item to Mr Thomas Bilcliffe of Normanby alredie dew the some of | | xx | |
| Item to Mr Beniemen Pullen draper dwellinge in Watlin streete in London dew to be paide at Mayday nexte the some of | | xxiiij | |
| The clothe wch I bought of him lyeth at Richarde Frankelinges in Lincoln' | | | |
| Item to Mr Kente of Lincoln', mercer, alreddie dew aboute the some of | | xxviij | |
| Item to Mr Lowecocke of Lincoln', mercer, alredie dew aboute the some of | | xviij | |
| Item to Mr Shepppeard of Panton alredie dew aboute the some of | | xiij | viij |
| Somma totalis xl *li.* xvj *s.* | | | |

(Lincoln Consistory Court, B.I. 1602, no. 120).

## APPENDIX II

### The Parish Register of Aisthorpe with Thorpe in the Fallows

The earliest register consists of:

(*a*) Thirteen leaves of parchment, measuring 14 x 4¾ inches, and containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from Michaelmas 1593 to the end of the year 1675. The handwriting is generally good, and the language is English or Latin or, sometimes, a mixture of both. Until 1643, the names of the churchwardens are usually given at the end of each year: these names, however, are not autographs. The entries are not always in strict chronological order, and from 1600 to 1620 they are often made under wrong years, as is proved by probates of wills and other documents. Thus Thomas Yowle, the rector, is said to have been buried in 1618, whereas he was certainly dead two years earlier. The bishops' transcripts, in the diocesan registry at Lincoln, which were given in every year, are valuable in determining the correct dates; and in the extracts given below, the dates in the register have been corrected by collation with these documents.

During the Civil War the register is incomplete. There is only one entry in each of the years 1646, 1657, 1658, and 1659; and the record is ill-kept and confused during that period. From 1660 the entries continue in order till 1676. A strip, 1¼ inches wide, has been cut deliberately out of the whole width of the last leaf, and the bishop's transcript for the year 1674 shows that the missing portion should have recorded the baptism of Elizabeth daughter of John and Margaret Grey on June 10th, and the burial of Mary daughter of William and Ann Yates on December 20th, in that year. It must be confessed that this whole section of the register falls considerably below the average standard of accuracy for parish registers.

(*b*) Seven leaves of paper, measuring 14½ x 5¾ inches, and containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from December 1676 to 1725. The order in this section is good.

(*c*) Fourteen leaves of parchment, measuring 14 x 6 inches, and containing baptisms and burials from 1725 to 1812, and marriages from 1725 to 1776.

(*d*) Six leaves of paper, with the usual printed forms, measuring 14½ x 9½ inches, and containing banns and marriages from 1759 to 1812, and banns of marriage from the latter year to 1831.

These four sections are bound together in one volume with a brown rough calf cover.

From 1813 onwards the registers consist of books with the usual printed forms.

### Extracts from the Parish Register

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1595-6 | Jan. 15 | Trauth Simkinson daughter of W'm Simkinson, christened. |
| ,, | Mar. 13 | Agnes Storre wife of Robert Storre, bur. |
| 1596 | Aug. 24 | Margaret the daughter of Richard Amcotts esquire, was baptized. |
| 1597-8 | Jan. 2 | John Amcottes sonn of Richard Amcottes, bapt. |
| ,, | Mar. 10 | John Amcottes son of Richard Amcottes, bur. |
| 1598 | Apr. 23 | Agnes Simkinson daughter of W'm Simkinson, bapt. |
| 1599 | Aug. 12 | Jaine Amcottes daughter of Richard Amcottes, esquire, bapt. |
| 1600 | Aug. 17 | Jaine Simkinson daughter of W'm Simkinson, bapt. |
| 1601 | July 5 | Robert Smith and Marian Simpkinson, mar. |
| 1600-1 | Feb. 9 | Anne Amcotts filiae [*sic*] Richardi Amcotts, bapt. |
| 1603 | Mar. 25 | Marye Simkinson the daughter of W'm Simkinson, bapt. |
| 1605 | July 21 | Sara Amcottes the daughter of Sir Richard Amcotts, knight, bapt. |

1605-6 Feb. 12 Will' Simpkingson the son of Will' Simpkingson, bapt.

1608-9 ,, 20 Sara the daughter of William Simkinson, bapt.

,, ,, 28 Robert Craycroft gentillman was maried to Martha Amcottes daughter to sir Richard Amcottes knight.

[Robert Cracroft, of Whisby in the parish of Doddington Pigott, and afterwards of Hackthorn, was the eldest son of John Cracroft, of Whisby and Dunholme. He and his wife both died in 1667. (Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* (Harleian Society, li), pp. 16, 277-80).]

1609 May Robertus filius Robertj Cracroft armiger bapt. fuit circa quartum diem Maii

,, Nov. 25 Robert Storre of Thorpe, bur.

1610 Apr. 15 Gaber Gunby the bastard sonne of Janne Gunby hauing 4 fathers was baptized.

[This entry is taken from the bishop's transcript; it does not appear in the register.]

1611 Sept. 8 Elizabeth Simkingson the daughter of William, bapt.

1612 Mar. 28 Marie the daughter of Robert Craycroft gent: bapt.

1614 May 26 Debora Simkingson, bapt.

,, Mari Amcottes was maried the : [*sic*].

[This entry is unfinished. Mary daughter of Sir Richard Amcotts married Vincent Sheffield, of Croxby, eldest son of John Sheffield, of Gokewell in the parish of Broughton by Brigg. The next extract records the baptism of their eldest son. Vincent and Mary were cousins, for his grandmother and her mother were daughters of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, of Fulnetby, knight, and Vincent's great grandfather, John Sheffield, married Dorothy daughter of Alexander Amcotts, of Aisthorpe. Further, the child John, who was baptized in 1615, married Elizabeth daughter of Vincent Amcotts, of Langton by Wragby. (Maddison, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-18, 870-1).]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1615 | Nov. 11 | John Sheffelde the sonne of Vincent Sheffeild, bapt. |
| 1616-17 | Jan. 21 | Thomas Yowle parson of Aistrop died and was buried<br>[This entry is taken from the bishop's transcript. The register gives the date as 6 March 1618. Yowle's will was proved 21 February 1616-17.] |
| ,, | Feb. 8 | Elizabeth Sheffeild the daughter of Vincent, bapt. |
| 1617-18 | Mar. 15 | John Simkinsone the sonne of William Simpkinson, bapt. |
| 1618 | Jul. 30 | Robertus Harrison vxorem duxit Annam Simkinson.<br>[The bishop's transcript states that she was the daughter of William Simpkinson.] |
| 1623 | Apr. 24 | Thomas Gleane vxorem duxit Troth Simkinson. |
| ,, | Sept. 21 | Isbell filia terrae, bapt. |
| 1624 | Jun. 28 | Mildred filia Wilelmi Amcotts armigeri baptizata fuit. |
| 1625 | | Wilelmus filius Wilelmi Amcotts armigeri natus fuit secundo die Aug : baptizatus fuit vndecimo die eiusdem mensis. |
| 1626 | Dec. 4 | Thomas Hall yeoman sepultus fuit. |
| 1626-7 | Feb. 8 | Margreta filia Wilelmj Amcotts armigerj baptizata fuit. |
| 1627 | Aug. 8 | Robertus Hall yeoman vxorem duxit Jaannam Simkinson. |
| 1628 | May 2 | Jaanna vxor venerabilissimi virj Richardj Amcottes militis honorandj ordinis de balneo sepulta fuit. |
| ,, | Jul. 31 | Dorothea filia Wilelmj Amcottes armigerj bap. fuit vltimo die Julij |
| 1629 | ,, 27 | Anna filia Samuelis Smith rec[toris] huius Ecclesiae bapt. fuit. |
| ,, | ,, 28 | Anna predicta sepulta fuit. |
| ,, | Nov. 11 | Venerabilis vir Richardus Amcotts miles honorabilis ordinis de balneo sepultus fuit. |
| 1629-30 | Jan. 18 | Maria vxor Wilelmi Simpkinson senioris yeoman sepulta fuit. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1629-30 | Jan. 20 | Sarah filia Wilelmj Simpkinson predicti sepulta fuit. |
| 1630 | Aug. 5 | Johannes filius Wilelmj Amcottes armigeri natus fuit vicesimo primo die Julij circa horam decimam ante meridiem et baptizatus fuit quinto die augusti. |
| 1631 | Apr. 12 | Sarah filia Samuelis Smith rectoris ibidem baptizata fuit. |
| 1631-2 | Jan. 27 | Wilelmus Simpkinson senior yeoman sepultus fuit. |
| 1632 | May 22 | Richardus Amcotts generosus sepultus fuit. |
| 1635 | ,, 29 | Nicholas Ocram tayler vxorem duxit Elizab. Simkinson. |
| 1636 | Apr. 28 | Robertus Dixon agricola vxorem duxit Mariam Simpkinson spinster. |
| 1637 | Jul. 11 | Georgius Marshall clericus vxorem duxit Saram Amcotts vnam filiarum Richardj Amcotts militis hon' ordinis de balneo. |
| 1638-9 | Mar. 14 | Rebecca filia Gulielmj Simpkinson yeoman et Elizabethæ vxoris eius bapt. fuit. |
| 1639 | Sept. 14 | Wilelmus Amcotts armiger sepultus fuit. |
| 1640 | Oct. 22 | Johannes Shelton clericus vxorem duxit Mariam Cracroft spinster [For her baptism see 1612 above.] |
| 1640-1 | Mar. 8 | Elizabetha filia Wilelmj Simpkinson yeoman et Elizabethæ vxoris eius bapt. fuit. |
| 1642 | Maij 11 | Johannes West labourer vxorem duxit Elizabetham Simpkinson spinster. |
| ,, | Oct. 13 | Thomas filius Wilelmj Simpkinson yeoman et Elizabethæ vxoris eius baptizatus fuit. |
| 1643 | Sept. 9 | Johannes Danford filius Johannis Danford tayler et Annæ vxoris eius bapt. et immediate sepult' : |
| ,, | Nov. | Juvenis quidam nomine ignotus circa tempus predictum [scilicet Nov. 1643]. |
| 1644 | Nov. 23 | Wilelmus filius Wilelmj Simpkinson yeoman et Elizabethæ vxoris eius baptizatus fuit. |
| 1648 | Apr. 13 | Mary Simpkinson the daughter of Willi'm Simpkinson and of Elizabeth his wife, bapt. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1648 | Apr. 22 | Elizabeth Simpkinson the wife of Willi'm Simpkinson, bur. |
| 1665 | Nov. 15 | Richard Bishop of Vpton and Elizabeth Hall of Aistrop married by their bands thrice ask'd. |
| ,, | ,, 21 | William Symkison, bur. |
| 1666 | Apr. 27 | Mathew Lister the son of Michael Lister esquire and of Ann his wife, bapt. |
| | | [Michael Lister (of Burwell) was a son of Sir Martin Lister, of Thorpe Arnold, co. Leicester, and of Burwell, co. Lincoln, (Maddison, *op. cit.*, (Harleian Society, vol. li), p. 596.] |
| 1667 | Aug. 10 | Martin Lister filius Michaelis Lister and of An his wife, bapt. |
| ,, | Sept. 26 | Martin Lister before baptized now buried. |
| 1669 | Apr. 3 | Michael Lister filius Michaelis Lister baptizatus. |
| ,, | Jun. 26 | Thomas Simpkison filius Thomæ et Bridget vxoris baptizatus. |
| ,, | July 2 | Bridget Simkison vxor Thomæ sepulta. |
| ,, | ,, 3 | Mihil Lister filius Michaelis sepultus. |
| 1671-2 | Mar. 1 | Thomas Trollop of Collingham and Mary Carnel widdow married with a license. |
| 1672 | Dec. 5 | Thomas Croe and Dorothy Robinson maried by licence. |
| | | [Croe became rector in 1674 (above, p. 129).] |
| 1673 | Nov. 25 | Humfry Croe filius Thomæ Croe et Dorotheæ vxoris baptizatus. |
| ,, | Dec. 9 | Idem Vmphry Croe sepultus. |
| 1674 | May 14 | Mr John Robinson rector of Aisthorp, bur. |
| 1674-5 | | Sarah Croe filia Thomæ Croe et Dorotheæ vxoris eius nata Jan. 20, baptizata March the 4th. |
| 1675-6 | | Mary the daughter of Tho. Croe and Dorothy his wife, bapt. March the 3rd, bur. the 13. |
| 1679-80 | Mar. 20 | John Quipp the sonne of Jno. Quip of Thorpe yeoman, bur. |
| | | [The register omits this entry.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1681 | Aug. 5 | Will' the sonne of Tho. Simkinson and Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| ,, | ,, 14 | Mr Edward Emerson and Mrs Eliz. Chaleno' were married. |
| | | [The register is incomplete for this year, and omits this entry. The bond for the marriage of Edward Emmerson and Elizabeth Chalinor, of Doddington, spinster, is dated 9 September 1681 (Diocesan Registry, Marriage Bonds 1681, no. 73).] |
| 1682 | Aug. 12 | Tho. the sonne of Tho. Simkinson and Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| 1682-3 | Jan. 15 | [Th]o. Simkinson, bur. |
| 1683 | Aug. 28 | Tho. the sonne of Tho. Simkinson and Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| 1683-4 | Jan. 15 | The same Thomas, bur. |
| 1686 | Nov. 22 | Mr Will' Lam and Mrs Sarah Quip [of Thorpe in le Falloes], mar. |
| 1686-7 | Jan. 12 | Mr John Qip [*sic*] and Mrs Dorothy Simkinson of Thorp, mar. |
| | | [The bishop's transcript proves that the foregoing two entries belong to the years here assigned to them. The words in brackets in the first entry are added from the transcript.] |
| | | Many do not liue out half there dayes for cleaueing unto sinfull wayes. |
| 1689 | Sept. 11 | Eliz. Quip the daughter of John Quip and Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| 1690 | Aug. 29 | Mr John Quip, bur. |
| ,, | Sept. 7 | Eliz. the daughter of Mr John Quip and Dorothie his wife, bur. |
| 1691 | Apr. 1 | Branseby Lillie and Dorothy Quip, mar. |
| 1691-2 | Feb. 13 | Bridgett the daughter of Mr Bransby Lillie [and] Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| 1693 | Jul. 20 | Sarah the daughter of Mr Branseby and Dorothie Lilly, bapt. |
| 1695 | Nov. 13 | John the sonne of Mr Bransby Lilly and Dorothy his wife, bapt. |
| 1696-7 | Mar. 8 | Branceby Lilly, bur. |
| 1697 | Aug. 3 | Robert Smith and Mary Quip, mar. |

1713 Easter dues belonging to the Rect[r] of Aysthorp :

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| for every Communicant | 00 | 02 |
| for hearth and smoak | 00 | 01½ |

1727 May 11 Luke Roberts and Anne Crowder, mar.
1727-8 Mar. 24 John son of Luke and Anne Roberts, bapt.
1733 ,, 30 John Brocklesby of South Carlton, schoolmaster, and Sarah Drewry of Lincoln, mar.
1749 Oct. 20 Luke Roberts of Asthorp and Anne Dimbleby of Brattleby, mar.
1760 July 3 Mr George Roberts, bur.
1762 Oct. 20 John Wright of Broxholm and Mary Saint Paul of this parish, mar. after banns. Witnesses : John Clarber, Eliz. Sewells.
1764 June 5 Luke Roberts of this parish and Sarah Johnson of Brattleby, mar. by banns. Witnesses : Phebe Tomson, Ann Tomson.
,, July 2 Mary daughter of Robert and Mary Shilton, bapt.
1767 Nov. 23 Robert son of Robert and Mary Shilton of Thorp, bapt.
1773 May 14 Luke Roberts, bur.
1774 ,, 25 William James of the parish of Scampton and Sarah Roberts of this parish, mar. by banns. Witnesses : Francis England, William Carrat.
,, June 3 Mary Shilton of Thorp, bur.
1775 Mar. 28 Robert Shilton of Thorp, bur.
1780 Feb. 8 Thomas Chatterton of Wragby, batchellor, and Eliz[th] Smith of Aisthrope, spinster, mar. by banns. J. Bassett, rector of Broxholme. Witnesses : John Robinson, William Hather.
1782 Aug. 8 The Rev'd John Hoggard, bur.
1787 Apr. 8 Mrs Marey Robarts buread.
1792 Feb. 4 Mr George Roberts, bur.
1803 Oct. 12 The Reav[nd] Timothey Mangle, recktor of this Church bured, aged 33 years.

### Baptisms

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1820 | Feb. 27 | Thomas Jackson Milnes Townsend, son of Thomas Townsend, rector, and Anne his wife, bapt. |
| 1826 | May 28 | John Lansdale Milnes, son of John Lansdale Milnes and Frances his wife, bapt. |
| 1827 | Aug. 5 | William Milnes, son of the same. |
| 1828 | Sept. 18 | Elizabeth Mary Milnes, daughter of the same. |
| 1830 | Oct. 6 | Fanny Milnes, daughter of the same. |
| 1857 | Jan. 28 | Fanny Ealand, daughter of John Robert Ealand and Ann his wife. |
| 1863 | May 24 | Herbert Fawsit Ealand, son of John Robert Ealand and Ermine his wife. |
| 1890 | Apr. 6 | George Randolph Roberts, son of Henry David Roberts and Annie Elizabeth his wife. |
| 1893 | Apr. 1 | John Joseph Billiat, son of Joseph Billiat and Eveline Agnes Schreiber his wife. |
| 1897 | May 19 | Evelyn Schreiber Billiat, daughter of the same. |

### Marriage

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1818 | Feb. 25 | Thomas Townsend, rector of Aisthorpe, and Anne Milnes, mar. |

### Burials

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1820 | Aug. 12 | Anne Townsend, aged 31. |
| 1829 | Jan. 8 | Elizabeth Mary Milnes, daughter of John Lansdale Milnes, infant. |
| 1833 | Jul. 18 | Thomas Townsend, rector, aged 86. |
| 1837 | Dec. 26 | Henry Milnes, aged 32. |
| 1850 | Feb. 14 | Christopher Milnes, rector, aged 49. |
| 1864 | Mar. 23 | Catharine Milnes, aged 66. |
| 1869 | Dec. 2 | Mary Milnes, aged 77. |
| 1875 | Nov. 18 | Robert William Otter, rector, aged 60. |
| 1881 | Dec. 6 | Emma Otter, aged 70. |
| 1890 | Nov. 3 | Thomas Jackson Milnes Townsend, aged 70. |
| 1892 | Apr. 23 | Henry David Roberts, aged 39. |
| 1892 | Jun. 25 | George R. Roberts, aged 2. |
| 1901 | Feb. 2 | Walter Ewen Townsend, aged 21. |
| 1902 | May 12 | Sarah Townsend, aged 78. |
| 1907 | May 8 | Winnifred Roberts, aged 56. |

## APPENDIX III

## The Map of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows

The map facing page 212 of this volume shows the parishes of Aisthorpe and Thorpe substantially as they were divided at the time of the enclosure of the open fields, and as they still were eighty years ago.[1] The map has been drawn mainly from a plan of the parish of Aisthorpe which is included in the conveyance to Mr Robert Fawsit Ealand in 1876, but which is certainly earlier than 1842;[2] and from a 'Sketch of the township of Thorpe in County of Lincoln, belonging to Thomas Parkinson, Esq., by W. Rawson, 1809.' The plan of the glebe of Thorpe, which is reproduced on the same sheet as the present map, and the large scale plan of the village of Thorpe (on page 153) have also been derived from this sketch. The map in the Tithe Rentcharge Award of Aisthorpe, dated 23 June 1842, has been used for the block of land (nos. 33-39) lately owned by Mr Billiat, for the church and the rectory, and for the stream which runs past the church and forms part of the boundary between the two parishes. A few names of more recent buildings have been added, such as Aisthorpe school (no. 42) and Low Farm (no. 57A).

### AISTHORPE

On the Cliff, between Ermine Street and Middle Street

| | | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aisthorpe House and grounds | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| 2 | Holme Close | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | Scampton Middle Close | 20 | 1 | 13 |
| 4 | Sainfoin Close | 22 | 1 | 38 |
| 5 | Near Midge Inn Field | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | Scampton Heath | 29 | 1 | 38 |

[1] above, p. 16. [2] above, p. 69.

| | | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Far Midge Inn Close | 33 | 1 | 28 |
| 8 | Formerly an ancient house called the Midge Inn, on the site of which two houses were erected in the nineteenth century | | 1 | 16 |
| 9 | Formerly part of a plantation called Ermine Street Plantation (now grubbed up) | | | 32 |
| 10 | Fox Cover East, including 2 roods 10 perches of Ermine Street Plantation (now grubbed up) | 20 | 1 | 13 |
| 11 | Near Fox Cover | 16 | 3 | 12 |
| 12 | Brattleby Middle Close | 26 | 2 | 31 |
| 13 | Brattleby Middle Street Close | 26 | 0 | 9 |
| 14 | Middle Middle Street Close | 19 | 2 | 27 |
| 15 | Scampton Middle Street Close | 20 | 2 | 27 |
| | On the Cliff side, between Middle Street and the road between Scampton and Brattleby | | | |
| 16 | Middle Knowles and Stone pits | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | South Knowles | 10 | 3 | 25 |
| 18 | North Knowles | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nine Acres and Plantation | 9 | 0 | 28 |
| 20 | Near Nine Acres | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 21 | Horse Close | 20 | 1 | 36 |
| 22 | Four cottages erected in the nineteenth century, with gardens, including the sites of an ancient fold yard of 22 perches and a plantation | | 1 | 30 |
| 23 | Top Hammonds | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Bottom Hammonds | 18 | 2 | 12 |
| 25 | Old Cow Close | 21 | 1 | 14 |
| 26 | Ox Close | 34 | 2 | 27 |
| | In the Valley, between the road from Scampton to Brattleby and Thorpe in the Fallows | | | |
| 27 | Two cottages and gardens | | 1 | 21 |

| | | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | The ancient manor house, afterwards converted into a farm-house, and now turned into cottages | | 1 | 48 |
| 29 | Formerly the buildings and grounds of the manor house ; now gardens and close | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| 30 | Garden | | | 11 |
| 31 | Cottage and garden | | | 26 |
| 32 | South Lawn, formerly lying open with no. 33 | 18 | 1 | 39 |
| 33 | North Division of the Lawn, formerly lying open with no. 32 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Homestead and buildings belonging to the Hall | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 35 | Aisthorpe Hall and garden | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| 36 | Orchard | | 2 | 0 |
| 37 | Formerly a paddock, now a plantation | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 38 | First North Close | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| 39 | Second North Close | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| 40 | Red Malls and fish ponds | 23 | 2 | 37 |
| 41 | Aisthorpe Church and Churchyard | | 2 | 7 |
| 41A | Church Pond | | | |
| 42 | Aisthorpe School | | | 32 |
| 43 | Aisthorpe Rectory house and garden | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| 44 | New Close | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| 45 | Little Ox Close | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| 46 | Oaks Bottom | 19 | 0 | 37 |
| 47 | North Sykes | 6 | 1 | 18 |
| 48 | South Sykes | 6 | 2 | 35 |
| 49 | Seven Acre Sykes | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| 50 | Low Sykes, formerly in two | 8 | 1 | 20 |
| 51 | Part of Clover Close | 13 | 3 | 34 |
| 52 | Paddock, being part of Clover Close | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Near West Field, otherwise North West Field | 22 | 2 | 11 |
| 54 | Far or South West Field | 23 | 2 | 28 |
| 55 | Little Joist Pasture Hill | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Little Joist Pasture Bottom | 8 | 0 | 32 |
| 57 | Joist Pasture Bottom | 11 | 1 | 0 |

| | | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57A | Low Farm (a farmstead built in the second half of the nineteenth century) | | | |
| 58 | Joist Pasture Hill | 12 | 1 | 24 |
| 59 | Great Oaks South | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Great Oaks North, formerly joined to no. 59 | 15 | 2 | 9 |
| 61 | Long Sykes and Plantation, formerly in two | 13 | 2 | 30 |
| 62 | Little Oaks | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| 63 | Pool Close | 11 | 1 | 8 |
| 64 | Great Sheep Close in two | 33 | 1 | 32 |

## THORPE IN THE FALLOWS

A = Arable M = Meadow P = Pasture

BETWEEN THE BOUNDARY OF AISTHORPE AND LINCOLN LANE

| | | Culture | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | Elder Stangs | M | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| 66 | Parks, The Long Buddle | P | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| 67 | White Peck Buddle | A | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 68 | Jarvis Harrison's Buddle | A | 10 | 3 | 21 |
| 69 | Houghton Buddle | P | 11 | 3 | 7 |
| 70 | Jarvis Harrison's Buddle | A | 5 | 3 | 29 |
| 71 | Jarvis Harrison's Buddle | A | 6 | 3 | 26 |
| 72 | Low Hardy Gangs | M | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| 73 | Ancient Farmstead, called Randy Lea (the farm-house of which was converted into two cottages in the nineteenth century), recently demolished | | | 1 | 9 |
| 74 | House Close | P | 6 | 1 | 32 |
| 75 | Near Lane Close | M | 10 | 3 | 38 |
| 76 | Far Lane Close | M | 10 | 2 | 31 |
| 77 | Long Hardy Gangs | M | 11 | 1 | 28 |
| | | | 117 | 1 | 26 |

| | | Culture | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | North Boonbricks | | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| 79 | Boonbricks | A | 7 | 2 | 31 |
| 80 | Little Bracklands | A | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 81 | Far Bracklands | A | 22 | 0 | 13 |
| 82 | Near Bracklands | A | 22 | 2 | 30 |
| 83 | Bottoms | M | 11 | 0 | 31 |
| 84 | Cow Pasture | A | 16 | 1 | 24 |
| 85 | Seven Acres | M | 7 | 2 | 30 |
| | LAND OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LINCOLN | | | | |
| 86 | Ralph Close | P | 16 | 0 | 22 |
| 87 | Becks | M | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| 88 | Becks | M | 6 | 3 | 37 |
| 89 | Calf Close | | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | 43 | 3 | 2 |
| 90 | Far South Field | P | 14 | 1 | 21 |
| 91 | Near South Field | P | 15 | 2 | 18 |
| 92 | Green Gate | P | 12 | 3 | 29 |
| 93 | House Close | P | 10 | 2 | 23 |
| 94 | Stack Yard | | | | 26 |
| 95 | Paddock | | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 96 | Homestead | | | 1 | 36 |
| 97 | Homestead, orchard and paddock | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 98 | Home Close | | 4 | 0 | 37 |
| 99 | Six Acres | | 5 | 2 | 38 |
| 100 | New Close | | 10 | 1 | 34 |
| 101 | Grass Ryelands | | 13 | 2 | 33 |
| 102 | Corn Ryelands | | 14 | 2 | 9 |
| 103 | Little Corn Close | | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| 104 | Great Corn Close | | 13 | 3 | 6 |
| 105 | Great Ings | | 16 | 1 | 36 |
| 106 | Little Ings | | 12 | 0 | 24 |
| 107 | Seed Close | | 11 | 2 | 2 |

| | | Culture | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | Croft | | 13 | 1 | 38 |
| 109 | Cottage, garden, and orchard | | | 1 | 17 |
| 110 | Chapel Garth (excluding nos. 109 and 111) | | 1 | 0 | 32½ |
| 111 | Glebe, containing the site of the Church of Thorpe, Churchyard and Vicarage house (being part of the Chapel Garth in 1809) | | | 2 | 22½ |
| 112 | House, garden, orchard, and fold-yard | | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| | Waste land adjoining the south side of the Glebe | | | | 18 |
| 113 | Home Close | P | 22 | 1 | 16 |
| 114 | First Field | A | 10 | 3 | 30 |
| 115 | Little Till Close | M | 8 | 3 | 15 |
| 116 | Great Till Close | M | 14 | 2 | 32 |
| 117 | Middle Field | M | 17 | 1 | 14 |
| 118 | Far Field | A | 16 | 1 | 20 |
| 119 | Lare Pitts | M | 9 | 0 | 34 |
| 120 | Great New Dykes | A | 9 | 0 | 28 |
| 121 | Little New Dykes | A | 6 | 1 | 34 |
| 122 | Paddock | M | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| 123 | Great Long Close | M | 13 | 0 | 30 |
| 124 | Little Long Close | P | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 125 | Little Field | P | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| 126 | Six Acres | M | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| 127 | Archer Bottom | M | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| 128 | North Close | M | 7 | 1 | 26 |
| 129 | Pearson Close | A | 16 | 1 | 39 |
| 130 | Plantation | | 2 | 3 | 37 |
| 131 | Worman Riggs | P | 16 | 2 | 26 |
| 132 | Thorpe Grange, farmstead, etc. | | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| 133 | Barn Close | M | 20 | 3 | 26 |
| 134 | Cow Close | P | 12 | 0 | 10 |
| 135 | Cottage and garden | | | | 10 |
| 136 | Top Field | A | 17 | 1 | 27 |
| 137 | House Close | A | 18 | 0 | 22 |
| 138 | Bottom Field | A | 16 | 1 | 18 |
| 139 | Clark Whin Hill | M | 10 | 1 | 32 |

| | | Culture | ac. | ro. | per. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | Ten Acres | A | 10 | 1 | 39 |
| 141 | Boxer Paddock | M | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 142 | Watson Close | A | 10 | 3 | 11 |
| 143 | Brattleby Whin Hill | P | 5 | 3 | 28 |
| 144 | Long Whin Hill | P | 13 | 3 | 24 |
| 145 | Five Acres | A | 6 | 0 | 24 |
| 146 | Five Acres | A | 5 | 3 | 23 |
| 147 | Eight Acres | P | 8 | 1 | 29 |
| 148 | Wood Close | M | 14 | 2 | 32 |
| 149 | Wood | | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| 150 | Keel Close | P | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| 151 | Town houses and gardens | | | 1 | 6 |

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## APPENDIX IV

## Various Forms of the Names of the Two Villages

### Aisthorpe

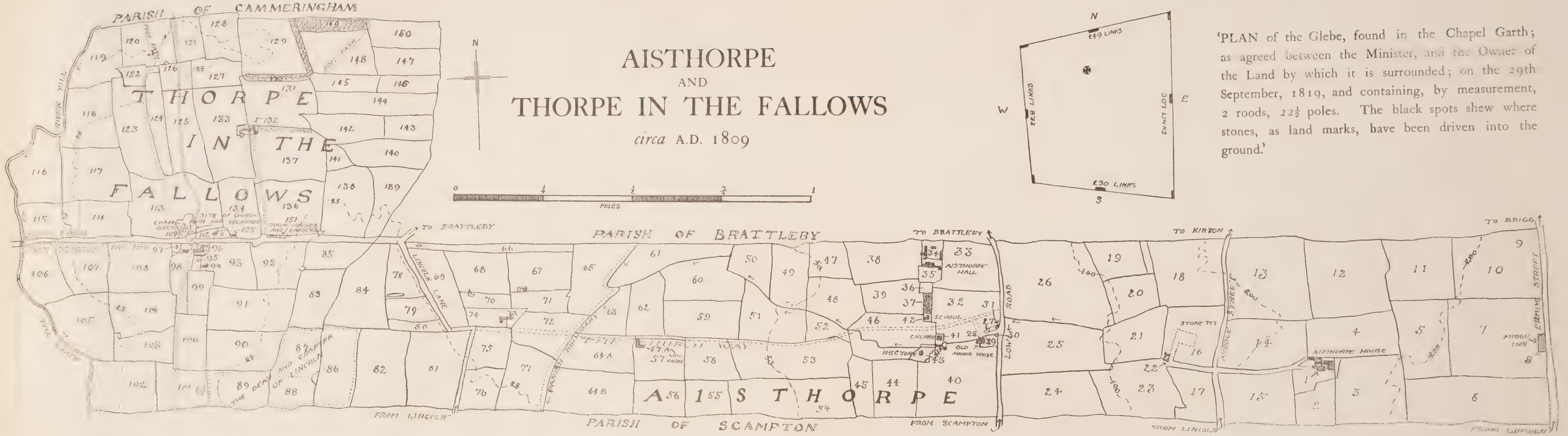
Æstorp, Estorp, 1086 (pp. 18, 20).
Esttorp, Astorp, 1115-18 (p. 21).
Astorp, *circa* 1180 (p. 113).
Aithorp, 1239 (p. 117).
Asthorp, Astorp, 1242-1303 (pp. 24, 117, 156-7).
Asthorp, Assthorp, 1310-1365 (pp. 25, 45, 75, 114, 117).
Asethorp, Asthorp, Aysthorp, 1369-1490 (pp. 25-6, 119-21).
Aistrop', Aystrop', 1472-6 (p. 121).
Asthorp, 1498 (p. 121).
Estthorpe, Asthorp, Asthrop, Esthorpe, Aisthrope, 1517-56 (pp. 55, 76-7, 80, 122-3).
Aistroppe, Aystrope, Aystroppe, Astrop, Asterope, Aistrope, Astrape, Aestrope, Aistroup, 1557-1696 (pp. 57-8, 61, 115, 123, 125-6, 128, 135, 162-3, 167-86).
Esthorpe, 1599 (p. 125).

Estrope, 1640 (p. 162).
Aisthorpe, 1663-5 (pp. 163, 183).
Astrop, Aistropp, 1724-1803 (p. 129).
Aistrop otherwise East Thorpe, 1795-1803 (p. 129).
Aisthorpe otherwise East Thorpe, 1833-1918 (pp. 129-30).
Aisthorpe, 1925.

THORPE-IN-THE-FALLOWS

Torp, 1086 (pp. 18, 20).
Torp, Turuluestorp, 1115-18 (p. 21).
Torp, Trop, *circa* 1185 (pp. 81, 81n, 107, 148).
Thurletorp, *circa* 1200 (p. 81).
Thorp, 1234 (p. 149).
Torp, 1251 (p. 149).
Thorelthorp, 1254 (p. 144).
Thorp, Thorp iuxta Stowe, 1276 (p. 83).
Thorp' iuxta Seinte Marie Stowe, 1284 (p. 84).
Thorp', Thorpe, 1276-1323 (pp. 24, 84, 149).
Thorpe in le Clottes, Thorpe in Warectis, Thorp in les Falwes, Thorp in le Falig's, 1317-41 (pp. 84, 95, 145, 149-50).
Thorpe iuxta Stowe, 1416 (p. 150).
Thorpe, 1477-88 (p. 150).
Thorpe in the Falowes, Thorpe le Falowes, etc., 1557-1698 (pp. 54, 57, 59, 77-80, 140, 150-1, 158-61, 164-87).
Thorpe, 1544-1673 (pp. 77, 109, 140, 162-3).
West Thorpe, 1795-1918 (pp. 129-30).
Thorpe in the Fallows, West Thorpe, 1925.

# AISTHORPE
AND
# THORPE IN THE FALLOWS
*circa* A.D. 1809







'PLAN of the Glebe, found in the Chapel Garth; as agreed between the Minister, and the Owner of the Land by which it is surrounded; on the 29th September, 1819, and containing, by measurement, 2 roods, 22½ poles. The black spots shew where stones, as land marks, have been driven into the ground.'

# Index of Persons and Places

The magnates are not indexed individually since they will be readily found in the usual works of reference. The less important persons are indexed under their surnames only. "Rector" is to be understood as meaning "rector of Aisthorpe," and "vicar" as meaning "vicar of Thorpe." For an explanation of the letters in Old English type, see pages 6 and 7.

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